

## Western leaders to mount fight on world inflation

of the West agreed yesterday controlling inflation was a priority. Mrs Margaret Thatcher said that it was time to lay economic recipes. At the time the Venice summit

pledged to reduce the industrialized world's dependence on oil and to develop alternative energy sources. They are also to seek support from Opec members to help poorer nations.

## Key role sought for oil nations

Mr. Blair and Mrs. Thatcher said that the Western leaders were acutely conscious of the effects of the 125 per cent increase in oil prices over the past 18 months and that concern runs through the communiqué.

They said that successive large increases in the price of oil had borne no relation to market conditions and had produced the "reality of even higher inflation and the imminent threat of severe recession in the industrialized countries".

"At the same time they have undermined and in some cases virtually destroyed the prospects for growth in the developing countries", the final statement said.

But the seven heads of government were unable to agree on a wholehearted endorsement of the Brandt Commission's idea of a "mini-summit" of industrialized, developing, and oil producing nations.

Speaking after the meeting, some leaders, among them Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, and Mr. Pierre Trudeau, the Canadian Prime Minister, came out in favour of the idea.

Mrs. Thatcher, while not dismissing the proposal out of hand, had reservations on technicalities. A reference to the possibility of a mini-summit, incorporated in early drafts of the communiqué, was dropped from the final version.

The Prime Minister, while emphasizing the need for such a meeting to be well prepared, said that its exclusion from the final communiqué "does not mean that such a meeting will not take place".

A dialogue with at least the more moderate members of the Opec cartel remains a high priority with Western leaders, if only to impress upon the oil producers their shared responsibility for the Third World.

The heads of government endorsed an ambitious plan for saving energy and reducing their own dependence on oil. They have committed themselves to breaking the link between rising energy consumption and rising economic growth.

They said in their final communiqué that they were determined over the coming decade that the share of oil in meeting

## Mr Sanjay Gandhi dies in air crash

From Trevor Fishlock  
Delhi, June 23  
Sanjay Gandhi, son of the Indian Prime Minister, Mrs Indira Gandhi, and widely regarded as her apparent heir to the reins of power, was killed in an air crash near his home in Delhi today. He was 33.

His death has stunned India. Thousands of people went openly in the streets, sharing their leader's grief.

Just as Mrs Gandhi and her son had secured the complete control they had sought, Indian politics have now entered, in the most dramatic manner, a new period of uncertainty.

Mr Gandhi had been hailed as "India's man of tomorrow". His astonishing rise to the top of the power structure frightened his critics and delighted those who saw in him the embodiment of a progressive and abrasive new order, impatient for change and advancement.

He was no great public speaker and exuded no great warmth in public. Indeed he was rather shy and a man of few words. His humour was more juvenile than sophisticated. Yet, as his star rose, he attracted large crowds and his supporters became utterly devoted to him.

His features became well-known. His bespectacled face, sideburns and thinning hair are on the covers of two Indian news magazines this week, for example.

Always his mother's reliable support, he was the manager of her general election success in January and in the state elections three weeks ago.

A large number of new MPs and important political figures in the states owed their position and allegiance to him. He emerged this year as the most important political figure in India, after his mother, and as the creator of a leadership-in-waiting based upon himself and his young, ambitious, loyal, hand-picked followers.

During the 1970s he grew in stature, first by organizing young people in support of his mother's cause, by assisting on her behalf during the Janata party rule, and by getting closer to the level of power. He had used political loose ends for his mother and became indispensable.

Gradually he provided her with a new core of support, strikingly different from the Congress Party members who had been through the independence phase and the post-war Nehru era.

Sanjay's men were cast in a different mould. The people who achieved position and power in a result of management were young men uncommitted to ideology. They hated communism, were suspicious of socialism and did not like nationalized industry.

But all the hopes of the Sanjay men, and his supporters in the Congress Party, would be shattered and lead a new India in the 1980s perished in the crash in this morning's bright sunshine.

Continued on Page 6, col 5



Photograph by Brian Harris

Wimbledon washout: The curtain rose over the Wimbledon tennis championships yesterday with traditional English weather (Richard Ford writes). Menacing clouds were directly over the Centre Court as the Duke and Duchess of Kent took their seats in the Royal Box.

Within 26 minutes of the first match starting, between Bjorn Borg and Ismael El Shafai, the players were walking off court as the heavens opened and a mass of blue and red plastic raincoats were put on by spectators. On No. 3 Court (above) umbrellas sprouted like mushrooms.

The weather did not dampen the spirits of the 25,995 people who visited the tournament nor were they deterred by the price of strawberries and cream—plenty of them were prepared to pay

75p for six or seven strawberries and others drank champagne at £1.65 a glass.

The touts outside the courts were having a hard time getting rid of tickets for the opening match: several hundred yards from the grounds they were offering £5 centre Court tickets at between £10 and £15 and nearer the gates several were attempting to sell them at £20. "It has been a disaster so far and we are having difficulty giving them away", one said.

He was also offering a ticket for the men's final on July 5 at £150 but with the qualification that "we all want Borg to be knocked out before then—that will push the price even higher. People are getting bored seeing him winning all the time".

His Cockney business acumen had not quite deserted him and he added quickly: "Mind you, I want Borg to be there until the semi-final or else it really will be a disaster for us." Borg duly won.

Play in the second Test between England and the West Indies at Lord's was also affected by the rain and the Prince of Wales was drenched twice, once while reviewing the Prince of Wales's Company of the Welsh Guards at Windsor and again in Church Lane, Windsor, when hailstones fell.

The forecast for the rest of the week is for unsettled weather, with persistent rain, particularly in the South.

Forecast, page 2  
Match reports, page 8

## Speaker rejects action call on Rolls-Royce

By Hugh Noyes  
Parliamentary Correspondent  
Westminster

Mr George Thomas, Speaker of the House of Commons, told MPs yesterday that he could not interfere in the controversy over the Rolls-Royce bribery allegations by requesting the MP concerned, Mr Jeffrey Rooker, to make a personal statement.

As for referring the matter to the Commons Committee of Privileges, Mr Thomas reminded MPs that questions on privilege must be made to him in writing and not raised on the floor of the House.

The allegations were made in a Commons debate last week and therefore come under the protection of parliamentary privilege. Mr Rooker, Labour MP for Birmingham, Perry Barr, said later that he could not prove the allegations and that he had no intention of repeating them outside the House.

Action by the Speaker was requested by Mr Peter Rost, Conservative MP for Derbyshire, South-East, on behalf of the Rolls-Royce manager accused of taking bribes from an Italian company and other constituents among the company's management.

Mr Rost suggested that the reputation and privileges of Parliament would have been abused unless Mr Rooker was requested to make a personal statement substantiating in detail and laying before the House the evidence on which he had based his allegations.

He asked the Speaker to consider whether Mr Rooker should withdraw the charges if he could not produce evidence. He said Mr Rooker's allegations had been denied by Rolls-Royce and by the manager concerned. The allegations were made without advance information being given to the Depart-

ment of Industry, Rolls-Royce, or the manager.

But the Speaker told the House that every MP must take full personal responsibility for every statement he makes. It was not for him to express a view or to purport to enforce any action on the substance of any statement that was made or to take away the privilege of an MP.

Sir Derek Walker-Smith, QC, Conservative MP for Herefordshire, East, said there were misgivings that the high historical purposes of parliament were in danger of abuse. There was a clear prospect that privilege would not be allowed to survive if that was abused.

There was an inherent jurisdiction in the House to punish any MP who published what was urged that the matter should be reported on by the committee of privileges.

But, from the Opposition front bench Mr Michael Foot, deputy leader of the Labour Party, said Sir Derek's call for an MP to be punished was "a most astonishing utterance". That would be a violation of the proceedings of the House, he maintained.

Mr David Winnick, Labour MP for Walsall, North, said it would be wrong to inhibit all MPs from making remarks which they appeared to consider justified on the basis that they might harm certain people. If it was proved not to be justified, it was up to the MP to take whatever steps were appropriate and to make a statement.

Our Political Staff writes: Mr Rost said last night that he would await a report of Rolls-Royce into the allegations before deciding on further action.

Rolls man returns, page 2  
Parliamentary report, page 10

## Spectacular win for Japan ruling party

From Peter Hazelhurst  
Tokyo, Tuesday morning

Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party was returned to office in a spectacular victory at the polls yesterday obtaining an undisputed mandate to govern the world's second largest industrialized democracy for the next four years.

Consolidating 25 years of conservative rule, the Liberal Democratic Party had captured 284 of the 511 seats in the Lower House of Parliament when counting was completed.

Essentially, Japan's otherwise enfeebled ruling party has swept back into power on a vote of sympathy after the sudden death two weeks ago of Mr Masayoshi Ohira, the former Prime Minister.

Much to their own surprise, they gained an additional 36 seats in the Lower House at the expense of the Communists, the more moderate Democratic Socialist Party, independents and the Komeito, the political wing of the powerful Buddhist sect, the Soka Gakkai.

The Liberal Democrats also captured a comfortable majority in the Upper House—137 of the

252 seats—officials announced early this morning.

The only political machine capable of providing Japan with stable rule, the conservatives will now control all the powerful standing committees in Parliament. In recent years its narrow majority has forced it to water-down policies in the budget committee and other influential committees.

An offshoot, the New Liberal Club, was the only opposition group to make any gains.

The Japan Socialist Party, second largest political force, held ground by retaining 107 seats in the Lower House. The Communists lost 10 of the 39 seats captured during an election last October and the moderate Democratic Socialists lost four seats, returning 32 representatives. Surprisingly, the Komeito (Clean Government Party) suffered the worst defeat, losing 58 of its 58 seats in the Lower House.

This is the first time the ruling party has gained ground in an election since its popularity ratings began to decline 12 years ago.

Continued on page 6, col 8

## Afghan fighters routed, Mr Brezhnev says

June 23.—President Brezhnev today said Soviet troops in Afghanistan were gradually returning to normal. "In these conditions we decided to withdraw some units of our military contingent from Afghanistan", he said.

The decision, he said, was taken with the approval of the Babrak Karmal Government in Kabul.

This leaves open the door for fresh military aid to Kabul if judged necessary, Mr Brezhnev said. "We will further help Afghanistan build a new life and preserve the gains of the April revolution".

He repeated Soviet claims that the December military intervention had been prompted by aggression against Afghanistan by the Marxist rulers from Washington and Peking.

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"The Soviet act of assistance to Afghanistan is not at all motivated by self-seeking interests", he said. "We had no choice but to send troops".

A foreign policy resolution approved by the Central Committee expressed full support for what it described as the measures taken for the rendering of aid to Afghanistan in repelling armed raids and outside interference aimed at stifling the Afghan revolution and at creating a pro-imperialist bridgehead on the southern borders of the USSR."

Moscow Radio quoted General Cui Aqs, head of the political board of the Afghan armed forces, as saying the reduction of Soviet strength in Kabul showed that the Western press reports on the strength of the insurgency in Afghanistan lacked foundation.

The Kremlin was now expected to step up political pressure on Pakistan and Iran to accept Mr Karmal's terms for a settlement, outlined on May 14, in which he called for his government to be recognized by its two neighbours.

Though some Western diplomats have expressed surprise at the size of the reduction, others said it involved tanks which had proved unsuccessful against Afghan resistance fighters in the rugged terrain of the Hindu Kush.

A film on Soviet television last night, of a departing armoured unit appeared to show T-54 tanks dating from the 1950s which are among the oldest Soviet armoured vehicles deployed in Afghanistan.

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## Jamaica MP over ed plot

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nt sources said that Johnson, leader of Jamaica United Front the soldiers were yesterday.

plans had been un- selted the Defence ury in Kingston, to ler Robert Neish, f of Staff and to Michael Manley, the ster to resign.

opposition group, an Labour Party, part in the alleged

gestion that the e Opposition would asked to partici- overment takeover

meanings is a gement of their". Mr Pearnell puty leader of the today in a radio

## Recession takes hold on retailers

The recession affected high street shops last month with retail sales dropping by 1.3 per cent in volume. Sales between March and May were 1 per cent below the previous three months. The car industry continues to be affected: Ford is to cut its labour force by 2,300; and 4,000 car workers on Merseyside and 3,400 at Luton will be laid off this week.

Mr Aubrey Jones, former Conservative minister who headed the Prices and Incomes Board from 1965 to 1970, has given his reasons for joining the Liberal Party. He urged Mr Roy Jenkins to do likewise, arguing that Mr Jenkins's centre party proposal was a "forlorn hope".

The fate of The Observer, whose American owners have threatened to abandon it a week today, hangs on meetings next weekend between the management and the main craft union in the printing industry, the National Graphical Association.

A prosecutor whose speciality was investigations into extreme right-wing activities was shot dead in Rome by gunmen who were later claimed to be acting for the left-wing Red Brigades. The group also said it was responsible for another murder.

The Valiant Vickers main battle tank was unveiled after an initial refusal by the Ministry of Defence to expose its special Chobham armour plating. Visitors to the British Army Equipment Exhibition at Aldershot were eventually allowed to view the tank from a roped-off section.

## Duffy threat on Labour funds

Mr Terence Duffy, president of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, threatened to cut the union's supply of funds to the Labour Party unless that party abandoned its "abandon current policies" or do without our money".

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## Sanctions threat over rebel island

The New Hebrides Government is expected to threaten financial sanctions against institutions defying its blockade of the rebel island Espiritu Santo. A bank and two trading companies are still operating on the island. French speakers are planning a protest against the Government.

The BBC is considering giving more aid than the £100,000 promised to regions where its orchestras are to be scrapped so that they can keep going with help from other sources. Sir Michael Swann, the chairman, told the new Scottish Symphony Orchestra Trust.

London Diary: Mr A. J. P. Taylor, the historian, will resign as a fellow of the British Academy if members vote to expel Professor Anthony Blunt.

Manchester: A four-page Special Report on the prospects for what could be England's second city.

Classified advertisements: Personal, pages 26-28; Appointments, 12, 25; Legal appointments, 12; Sale rooms and antiques, 26.

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## Wedding Day, 1940

Honeymoons in 1940 tended to be rather shorter than usual; and many of those who look forward to a ruby wedding anniversary this year surely have more than the customary reasons for celebration.

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## HOME NEWS

## Duffy threat to cut off Lab funds over policy

From Donald Macintyre  
Labour Reporter  
Llandudno

Mr Terence Duffy, president of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers yesterday threatened to cut the union's supply of funds to the Labour Party unless the party abandoned its "silly policies".

In doing so Mr Duffy, whose union commands the second biggest block vote at the party conference, appeared to be going further than he had previously in warning Labour's left-dominated national executive committee that decisions for constitutional change this year could risk the loss of union support.

Speaking to reporters in Llandudno, where he is attending the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions' annual conference, Mr Duffy said: "There is not a bottomless pit. We do not mind turning money into the party but we expect that if we contribute the party will secure a government."

"When the Labour Party are not in power, how can they help us?"

He added that the union was saving to the Labour Party: "Unless you abandon your silly policies our response to your next request could be a negative one. Unless you mend your ways we shall not respond."

Mr Duffy, who sat on the party's national policy committee last year, has made clear that whatever the future of that body's recommendations the union will cast its 880,000 block votes in favour of the constitutional position that obtained before last year's party conference.

That means that he expects the union's delegation to stand by opposition to mandatory submission for reselection of MPs and any change in either the process of election of the leader by the Parliamentary party or the traditional method of drafting the manifesto.

There is no formal suggestion that the union would withdraw its affiliation fees, which are a little less than £300,000 a year, and indeed formal decisions by the central policy-making committee would almost certainly have to be taken if such an extreme course was ever embarked on.

The remarks of Mr Duffy, who is one of Mr James Callaghan's most loyal trade union allies, will probably be seen as yet another illustration of the extent to which his union is determined to enlist the support of others in outvoting the left wing on the constitutional issues dividing the party when it comes to this year's conference.

Mr Chapple's support: Mr Duffy was supported from Mr Frank Chapple, the moderate leader of the electricians' union, who yesterday said that increasing numbers of trade unionists would be opting out of paying the political levy to the Labour Party in view of the "confrontational policies" which the party's national executive was trying to pursue (David Felton writes).



Mr Frank Turner: Challenge to MP repeated.

## Rolls-Royce manager back at work

By Peter Hill  
Industrial Editor

Rolls-Royce yesterday refused to make any comment on a company study, said to have been written four and a half years ago, into machine tools produced by the Coventry-based company of Webster and Bennett.

The Yorkshire Post yesterday reported that the document justified the Rolls-Royce decision to buy Italian-made machine tools in preference to the United Kingdom product, and it was taken with the knowledge and reluctant consent of Mr Eric Varley, the former Secretary of State for Industry.

It was that decision that was at the centre of the "bribery" claims made in Parliament last week by Mr Jeffrey Rooker, the Labour MP for Birmingham, Perry Barr.

According to the newspaper, Rolls-Royce's dissatisfaction with Webster and Bennett's machine tools was expressed in a memorandum, dated November 20, 1975, and signed by a Mr Ronald Green, the predecessor of Mr Frank Turner, the plant applications manager, who has strongly denied Mr Rooker's allegations.

A Rolls-Royce spokesman said last night: "This is not the kind of thing we are going to comment on."

Mr Turner was back at work yesterday in Derby, and the company said that its own investigation into the Rooker allegations was neither a witch hunt nor a formal tribunal.

Turner's statement: Mr Turner told the press in a rain-soaked two-minute interview last night (Ronald Kershaw writes from Derby).

He stood on the steps of Rolls-Royce's Nightingale Road works and said in prepared statements: "I should like to repeat that I am totally innocent of the very serious allegations made against me. I call on Mr Rooker now to admit that he was wrong and withdraw his charges or to repeat them outside the protection of parliamentary privilege."

"Until this happens or until the company completes its investigation, which I hope will be some time this week, I am sure you will understand that there is nothing that I can add to restrict the number of official strikes where strike payments have to be made automatically."

Ministers are likely to greet any attempt to raise benefit as evidence that the policy of deducing the first £12 from social security benefits to strikers' families is taking effect. Mr Evans, however, may emphasize that that is by no means the only factor given that members expect a return for higher dues.

The General and Municipal Workers' Union which agreed last month to raise its benefit from £10.50 to £13.50 from October and to £16.50 from July next year has emphasized that it had intended to do so before the government move on benefit deductions.

Key printing union in tough mood as it faces three issues it sees as vital to its existence  
Fate of 'The Observer' rests on meetings next weekendFrom Dan van der Vat  
Blackpool

The fate of *The Observer*, threatened with abandonment by its American owners a week today, rests on last-ditch meetings next weekend between the management and the principal craft union in the printing industry, the National Graphical Association (NGA).

A board meeting in London yesterday decided against sending management negotiators to the NGA, which the NGA is engaged all week in its biennial delegate meeting, after the latest setback in the battle for the paper's survival.

The prospect of an eleventh-hour settlement of the dispute between the management and the NGA over future production arrangements was severely damaged, I learnt yesterday, by the refusal of NGA representatives from the newspaper to accept an agreement in principle, arrived at last week by management and national officials of the union. Both sides are now resigned to going to the brink.

NGA officers were in Blackpool last week to prepare for their conference, which began on Sunday.

Management representatives came up on Thursday to settle details of their plan to produce the newspaper in four sections during one 15-hour printing operation on Saturdays, eliminating the need for expensive midweek production of some sections. The management wants to save some £60,000 a week.

The provisional agreement reached on Thursday, involving a payment of about £92 for the long Saturday shift and an increase in manning for machine managers from about 40 to 45, was a prelude to a deal from *The Observer's* NGA machine-room chapel (office branch) in Blackpool on Sunday night by national officials, and was rejected as inadequate in terms of both money and manning.

Neither management nor union officials at either national or chapel level were prepared to comment yesterday at the present stage of negotiations, which have yielded firm agreement on other issues and may succeed at the last minute in starting off the closure threat.

But the new setback leaves little room for optimism. Both sides recognize that time is running out.

The paper has retained most of its new readers, taking the circulation from about 700,000 in 1978 to more than a million. The peak was 1.3 million, when *The Sunday Times* was closed.

The stress of such a jump in production has shown up the inadequacy of ancient typesetting machines and has also brought a big increase in production costs.

The solution to the typesetting difficulties has been found. The NGA has agreed to go over to photo-composition in stages. The union is confident that a long-term agreement on this will be reached when the present interim one expires at the end of this year.

The attempt to cut printing time is proving more difficult.

Many hours of overtime during the absence of *The Sunday Times* enabled some senior NGA craftsmen to earn £500 a week. Some NGA members at *The Observer* have succumbed to nostalgia for the golden days of 1979.

The management wants an agreement on "collective printing", which involves the simultaneous production on the same presses on Saturdays of a four-section paper. It is aiming at an agreement on production of up to 64 pages and the NGA is prepared to go along with that for an acceptable rate of pay.

Machine-room manning levels at *The Observer* have ranked since 1975, when the paper threatened to close unless all the unions in the building accepted staff cuts of up to a third. Eventually manning was reduced by about a quarter, with 25 machine managers.

Atlantic Richfield (Arco), the American oil company, bought 90 per cent of the paper's shares for a nominal £1 at the end of 1976, with a promise of big investment which has since been fulfilled to the tune of about £20m.

Last month, impatient with the mounting losses which, in keeping with strange laws of newspaper economics, were compounded by the paper's success in the absence of *The Sunday Times*, Arco told *The Observer's* board that it would withdraw its support unless management and the NGA agreed on measures to cut costs by June 18 (later extended to July 1).

At the root of this dispute is the question whether Arco is bluffing. The NGA takes Arco seriously but thinks it is being unnecessarily heavyhanded.

The union has had difficulty in the past notably in 1978, in delivering chapel consent to an agreement reached by national officers at *The Observer*, and has no intention of falling into the same error now.

The NGA, as this conference has shown, is in a bullish mood for the fortunes of the legislation being introduced by Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Employment.

Proposing opposition to the Employment Act, Mr Joe Wade, the general secretary, claimed that the Government's measures are "so rotten and so inflammable that a mere spark will set off the biggest industrial explosion witnessed this side of the general strike."

"I do not underestimate in any way the seriousness of what we are proposing. The funds of this union will be at risk and some of us may end up in jail."

Les Dixon (the NGA president) and I will probably be the first candidates. But it will not be the first time in the history of this great movement that we have put our funds at risk or that grade unionists have gone to jail in defence of union principles."

The legislation and the decisions of the courts would not stop the union's battles with recalcitrant employers who flout agreements and steadfastly refuse to recognize trade unions, he insisted.

Whitlaw, the Home Secretary, said: "The Kingdom is almost alone in developed countries in legislating to protect information from unnecessary, unregulated or unregulated information, or the uncontrolled exchange of personal information between departments and agencies."

Miss Patricia Hewitt, secretary of the council that the United Kingdom Information Commissioner, Mr David Evans, has set up to oversee the Data Protection Act, is being up by the Council of the British computer industry design systems that are being used in the branch of the Convention on Rights, she says.

Mr Davidson said yesterday that this was one issue which the civil liberties and businessmen were in agreement.

He said much of the public's concern over the new law in France and Germany should have the sort of of practice: recommend Lindop, he said, with a to draw them up and a to the Government of a sal the Government do t because it would mean quango.

## Victory claim in 'Times' dispute

From Paul Routledge  
Labour Editor  
Blackpool

The issues and outcome of the long dispute at Times Newspapers last year came under the critical scrutiny of the key union involved in the shut-down yesterday.

Mr Joe Wade, general secretary of the National Graphical Association (NGA), told his union's biennial conference that they had won the battle of New Printing House Square, but were warning that "some main employer" would emerge to challenge their monopoly of new technology in the industry.

He argued that *The Times* management was not only hell-bent on introducing new technology on the grounds of efficiency, but also hell-bent on bulldozing the unions and their members into acceptance of their demands by their threats of closure and suspension.

They wanted new technology to replace their old, which would have meant direct input. They wanted to reduce the job opportunities of our members by half, to impose arbitrary conditions on the negotiations; and I suspect, most of all, they wanted to destroy the power of the unions and their chapels.

The second lesson was the importance of keeping members involved in dispute fully informed and having maximum consultation with them.

During the dispute the NGA paid each of its 600 members involved £40 a week benefit, and a Fleet Street levy produced another £40 a week.

The third lesson was that the full membership had to be kept involved.

The fourth lesson was the value of international trade union contacts. Support from the International Graphical Federation, particularly the West German printing union, effectively prevented *Times* Newspapers from producing a black newspaper in Frankfurt and elsewhere.

Mr Wade concluded: "There can be no doubt that in the Times dispute we won, and we won all the way down the line. Greek repeat: 'Ta Apeleksi' (The Newspaper Technicians announced yesterday that its members would stage two 48-hour strikes this week to punish their employers for 'using the same tactics that shut down *The Times* of London for one year' in trying to introduce photo-typesetting (Mario Modiano writes from Athens)."

The announcement came after a court ruling imposing on the union (the Greek equivalent of the NGA) the equivalent of £1,000 damages to be paid to the Association of Newspaper Owners, for the 48-hour stoppage at the weekend which prevented six morning and six afternoon Athens dailies from publishing.

The union was ordered to pay £1,000 for every strike involving the same dispute.

Well, they did not get away with it.

The union had not attempted to destroy new technology on the avails of *The Times*, or to put the clock back to Caxton. "It was nothing more or less than a battle to ensure the survival of this union and its members and to ensure new technology in a realistic and socially just way."

The union had learnt four lessons from the dispute. "Firstly, we have demonstrated that we can keep control of the technology; secondly, we maintain a united and disciplined front in the face of pressure from individual employers or groups of employers."

In the last financial year the NGA spent well over £600,000 in dispute benefit, much of which was consumed by *The Times* dispute.

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## Engineering unions avoid conflict over pay target

By Our Labour Staff

Leaders of more than two million engineering workers are expected not to put a figure on this year's annual pay claim after moves behind the scenes to avoid a conflict between the two largest unions.

The automotive group of the Transport and General Workers' Union has submitted a motion demanding a skilled minimum rate of £100 a week to the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions conference, at which the TGWU commands a total of 500,000 votes.

The Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, whose engineering section has the conference's biggest block vote, is by contrast seeking only a "substantial" increase.

The Government's planned reductions in spending on housing could not be achieved without "dire consequences for families in housing need and the house building industry," Mr John Morgan, chairman of the Association of District Councils' housing committee, said yesterday.

Because of the association's concern, the joint housing committee, made up of government ministers and local authority representatives, is meeting today at its request.

The association points out that this year after reductions of £670m in public expenditure on housing, many housing authorities have had to suspend or restrict not only new contracts for house building but also loans to housing associations, improvement grants and home loans.

Mr Morgan said it was clear that council rents alone could not be increased to cover that deficiency and that local authority housing capital expenditure would have to be cut further.

"While accepting that the nation must live within its means, the reduction for housing is 48 per cent compared with only 4 per cent for the whole of public expenditure in the period 1979-80 to 1983-84."

Mr Field was able to drink some water and breathe through a ventilator yesterday and spent most of the day asleep. He has a wife and six children.

Mr Field, aged 50, from Chertsey, Surrey, had his first heart attack in 1974 and was forced to give up his job as manager of a timber yard in 1975.

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## 'Dire results' of housing cuts forecast

By Christopher Warman  
Local Government Correspondent

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## Court ruling 'Deplorable' play passable satire, Arts Council says

By Our Arts Reporter

The Arts Council has decided that *A Short Sharp Shock*, the new play at the Theatre Royal, Stratford East, described by Mr Norman St John-Stevens, minister responsible for the arts, as "deplorable", is a legitimate project for a subsidized drama company to undertake and in the bounds of acceptable political satire.

But particular aspects of the text and production of the play, which was seen by some of the council's most distinguished drama advisers, are considered to be in bad taste, and for them there seem neither artistic nor satirical justification, the council says.

Yesterday's judgment is the unanimous view of the advisers and of senior members of the council's staff.

The joint production of the play, by Howard Brenton and in particular the Prime Minister and Sir Keith Joseph, is by the Theatre Royal and by the Royal Court Theatre; the limited companies involved are Pioneer Theatre Ltd, Stratford East, and the English Stage Company.

It was made clear yesterday that the council has no responsibility for ensuring that plays comply with the law and the normal constraints of propriety.

Mr St John-Stevens yesterday released the text of his reply to Mr Edward Taylor, Conservative MP for Southend, who wrote to him about the play last week.

The judge's ruling is being sought by the Attorney General for the Duchy of Lancaster on behalf of the Crown. The case is being contested by G. E. Overton (Farms) Ltd, on whose land at Quarry Field, Coleby, the coins were found.

Mr John Knox, QC, for the Crown, said the coins had been found by a Mr Kilshaw. He concealed them and was later fined for theft. A coroner's inquest ruled that they were treasure trove, but that was not conclusive.

Mr Knox said that analysis of some of the coins showed that their silver content varied from 18 per cent to less than 1 per cent. They were minted between AD 260 and 280.

The issue was whether treasure trove was limited to gold and silver articles or whether it extended to base metals.

The hearing continues today.

Labour and trade union leaders met yesterday to discuss a trade and industry document they are to put to their respective conferences this autumn.

The joint document is being prepared by the Shadow Cabinet and the TUC national executive liaison committee. It calls for state intervention to prevent the deindustrialization of Britain.

East Anglia, Midlands: Sunny intervals, showers developing, some heavy and prolonged with thunder; wind SW, veering W, light or moderate, locally fresh; max temp 15-17°C (59-63°F).

E. NW, central N and NE England, Lake District, SW Scotland: Rather cloudy with showers, some heavy and prolonged with thunder, a few drizzle intervals; wind SW, veering NW, light or moderate, locally fresh; max temp 14-16°C (57-61°F).

It is suggested that the high level of investment on British farms might be excessive.

The National Farmers' Union said: "We do not accept that a case has been made for a reduction in the overall level of capital grants."

The Efficiency of British Agriculture (40-41) by the Agricultural Strategy, 2 Early Gate, Reading, Berkshire, RG2 5ES.

In view of the apparently

## Unanimous vote for defence of the closed shop

From Our Labour Editor  
Blackpool

Craft printing workers yesterday instructed their leaders to defend the closed shop and resist any attempt by the courts to enforce the provisions of the forthcoming Employment Act.

More than 300 delegates to the biennial conference of the National Graphical Association voted unanimously to have nothing to do with the Government's labour law reforms.

They applauded their general secretary's willingness to go to jail in pursuit of the policy of open defiance.

There was no debate on the militant programme of resistance put forward by the NGA national council and several union branches because there was no opposition to it.

Following so swiftly on similar decisions taken by the two other main printing unions, the National Society of Operative Printers, Graphical and Media Personnel (Natsope) and the Society of Graphical and Allied Trades (Sozat), the NGA vote virtually confirms that the newspaper and printing industries will be a critical battleground

for the fortunes of the legislation being introduced by Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Employment.

Proposing opposition to the Employment Act, Mr Joe Wade, the general secretary, claimed that the Government's measures are "so rotten and so inflammable that a mere spark will set off the biggest industrial explosion witnessed this side of the general strike."

"I do not underestimate in any way the seriousness of what we are proposing. The funds of this union will be at risk and some of us may end up in jail."

Les Dixon (the NGA president) and I will probably be the first candidates. But it will not be the first time in the history of this great movement that we have put our funds at risk or that grade unionists have gone to jail in defence of union principles."

The legislation and the decisions of the courts would not stop the union's battles with recalcitrant employers who flout agreements and steadfastly refuse to recognize trade unions, he insisted.

Whitlaw, the Home Secretary, said: "The Kingdom is almost alone in developed countries in legislating to protect information from unnecessary, unregulated or unregulated information, or the uncontrolled exchange of personal information between departments and agencies."

Miss Patricia Hewitt, secretary of the council that the United Kingdom Information Commissioner, Mr David Evans, has set up to oversee the Data Protection Act, is being up by the Council of the British computer industry design systems that are being used in the branch of the Convention on Rights, she says.

Mr Davidson said yesterday that this was one issue which the civil liberties and businessmen were in agreement.

He said much of the public's concern over the new law in France and Germany should have the sort of of practice: recommend Lindop, he said, with a to draw them up and a to the Government of a sal the Government do t because it would mean quango.

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THE NEWS

## Jones, the Liberal fruit, says Mr kins should join too

Clark correspondent

Mr Jones (who could not be clearly heard) gave no indication that he wants to become a campaigning politician again. Rules about age are "absurd", he said, but he thought that at 68 it was unlikely that a Liberal constituency association would choose him as a parliamentary candidate.

He hoped to help the party on policy formulation and was working on a discussion pamphlet to be published in time for the Liberal assembly in September. Whether he got to the House of Lords would depend on Mr Steel.

Mr Jones was Conservative MP for Birmingham, Hall Green, from 1950 to 1965; Minister of Fuel and Power (1957-59); and Minister of Supply in the Macmillan government until October, 1959.

At the Prices and Incomes Board, he was politically neutral, but when it was abolished he resumed his membership of the Conservative Party. He left it in 1975.

He said the attitude of the present Government to immigration was "mean". He saw it as Britain's duty "to take the lead in creating a cohesive society out of different ethnic groups".

Asked if he supported a "statutory incomes policy, as advocated by the Liberals", Mr Jones replied: "Ideally, I would prefer a voluntary policy, which would be agreed in broad terms between the Government, the CBI and the unions, but in present circumstances I do not believe that is possible."

"Thus we have to fall back on some kind of statutory policy."

Mr Jones to the effect claimed that he had recruited had come to Labour and Conservative parties and he of Jones' "access" of a general trend, it had grown significantly in his political and his work on the for which the ty stood, Mr Jones extremely critical of



Mrs Shirley Hufstetler (centre), the United States Secretary for Education, meeting Mr Mark Carlisle, her British counterpart, and Lady Young, Minister of State for Education and Science, yesterday.

## MPs lobbied on Welsh language television pledge

From Our Own Correspondent Cardiff

Every member of Parliament is to receive two reminders of the pledge given in the Queen's Speech to establish Welsh language broadcasting on the fourth television channel in Wales.

According to protesters, Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, has "welshed on the firm promise" and his decision not to establish a language channel represents "the first U-turn of a government which pretends not to make them".

The MPs will be reminded that in her speech the Queen said: "My ministers will give active support to the Welsh language and will seek an early start with Welsh broadcasting on the fourth channel in Wales."

Mr Whitelaw has since made clear that in the principle the fourth channel will not be used for Welsh language broadcasting, although more Welsh programmes will be transmitted by the BBC and HTV on existing channels.

Dr Gwynfor Evans, president of Plaid Cymru, who intends to start a "fast to death" unless the Government keeps its word, said: "The Welsh channel will not save the language, but the language will not be saved without the channel."

Organizations throughout Wales have mobilized to influence the Government and more than 1,600 people, including 17 members of one county council, say they will not pay their television licence fees.

## Teachers' pay delay accusation

By Our Education Correspondent

A teacher's leader has accused the arbitration service of colluding with the Government and local authorities to achieve the maximum delay in giving teachers their 1980 pay rise.

In a letter to Mr James Mortimer, chairman of the Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service (Acas), Mr Terence Casey, general secretary of the National Association of Schoolmasters and Union of Women Teachers, says that the dates of July 7 or 8 appointed for the hearing on the teachers' pay claim were "scandalously late".

They represented a time lag of nearly five weeks after the meeting on June 4 of the Burnham Committee, the national negotiating body on teachers' pay, at which the terms of reference for going to arbitration were decided. Yet it was the expressed wish of the independent Burnham chairman that arrangements for arbitration should proceed as speedily as possible he said.

He urged Mr Mortimer to bring forward the date for the arbitration hearing.

The teachers are asking for a 20 per cent increase for their 1980 pay award, which will be backdated to April 1 and will be in addition to their 18 per cent Clegg comparability award. The employers have offered 9.2 per cent.

## Esso 'supermarket philosophy' is unwelcome in rural Wales

Regional report

Tim Jones Cardiff

After selling the product for more than 60 years, Mr David Davies has seen his last gallon of Esso petrol in August after being told by the company that his garage is no longer sufficiently attractive for them.

Mr Davies, who owns The Garage at Pontnewydd, in rural West Wales, is one of dozens of people who are being dropped by the petroleum conglomerates because they cannot produce enough profit to satisfy London-based management boards.

Although his outlet sold between 60,000 and 70,000 gallons a year, Mr Davies is a victim of the "supermarket philosophy" which is being increasingly adopted by the big oil concerns.

Communities in rural Britain are suffering because of this hard line approach. In the last three years Esso have, in their words, "disengaged" from more than 1,100 outlets in areas that are ill served by public transport.

A recent survey conducted by the Development Board for Rural Wales showed that 46 garages have been told that their contracts with big suppliers are to be terminated. Seventy-seven others were regarded as being at risk.

The board, concerned by the effects these decisions have on the efforts to attract new industry to the area, has been making strenuous efforts to secure new suppliers for the garages.

After August, unless the Gov-

ernment changes its mind many of the financial incentives the board was able to offer to potential customers will cease. A shortage of petrol outlets can only exacerbate their difficulties.

Because of the paucity of public transport in rural areas life is extremely difficult without cars. One garage owner said yesterday: "The attitude of the big companies seems harsh, to say the least. Unless they obtain optimum profit they terminate contracts, with no apparent thought for the loyalty displayed to them over the years."

While not denying their interest in the profit margin, the companies state that they do not close stations where there is no other outlet within a five-mile radius.

Residents of the rural areas feel that their isolation from the centres of high population is increasing. Elderly people suffer, particularly when they have to visit a relative in hospital more than 50 miles away.

Even when petrol is readily available they inevitably pay more for it than urban dwellers do. Road communication be-

tween North and South Wales is sub-standard. Visitors to Cardiff are often surprised to learn that during the summer it can take more than five hours of hard driving to reach the North Wales coast.

Wales lacks an obvious north-south roadway and many find it quicker to drive through the English border counties to reach the north-east of the principality.

Those choosing the central route have the luxury of 15 miles of dual carriageway between Cardiff and Merthyr Tydfil before confronting roads which no Roman ever built.

People consider railway travel between the two parts of the country only if they are romantic or desperate. Ever since the Beeching cuts the railway map of Wales has resembled a blank piece of paper with a few random lines drawn on it. A journey by rail from Cardiff to Llandudno must be good training for a trip on the trans-Siberian railway. No route exists through central or west Wales.

Only buses heavily subsidized and with an uncertain future offer a direct passage through some of the finest scenery Britain can offer. Without rail links, good roads and often petrol, the great central area of Wales faces enormous difficulties in combating rural depopulation. It is little wonder, then, that the people of the area consider they have received little benefit from Britain's oil boom.

## vers of Burpless Tasty Green rejoicing at reprieve

Correspondent

Cucumbers are among 37 vegetables affected by EEC legislation. From July 1 it will be illegal to sell seeds under 1,700 which are now used in Britain.

The new law has been criticized as "seed censorship" and claims have been made that the system will lead to the disappearance of many traditional varieties. Some old established British names will disappear from seed packets, but the EEC and agriculture ministry deny that any popular varieties will be lost.

The ministry defended the system as a consumer protection measure to ensure that gardeners know what they are buying. It is intended to curb the activities of unscrupulous producers who could previously sell seeds of a common variety under an exotic name to create the impression that they were something special.

Inevitably, many popular names will vanish. No fewer than 19 alternative names for the cauliflower variety, Autumn Giant, will be banned. The ministry said: "We started with 5,000 names in 1973 and we have reduced them to 3,300. From July 1 they will be included in the Common Market list, making a total of 8,000 varieties which may be freely sold in EEC countries."

The EEC Commission said: "It is not a large-scale banning of undesirable vegetable varieties."

It added that seed samples of deleted varieties would be kept in gene banks for plant breeders who might want to use them in the future.

## Oil companies' tied trading practices challenged

By Peter Waymark Motoring Correspondent

The Office of Fair Trading is to look into allegations that trading practices operated by oil companies are preventing filling stations from shopping around for the cheapest petrol.

The charge was made yesterday by Mr John Fraser, an opposition spokesman on consumer affairs, who said many oil companies had sole delivery arrangements for petrol and lubricants.

Those conditions were built into the leases and licences of many sites where the company owned the freehold and leased it to the site operator. The effect was that no tenant or licensee would shop around for the cheapest petrol and that bargaining between a service station owner and a petrol company became impossible.

Mr Fraser said: "These tied trading arrangements need breaking, particularly when oil prices are rising and an increase in the world price of oil seems to be reflected in the price at the pump almost immediately."

Mrs Sally Oppenheim, Minister for Consumer Affairs, said she shared much of Mr Fraser's concern. She had made that clear to Mr Gordon Borrie, Director General of Fair Trading, who had confirmed his willingness to act if warranted by circumstances.

Tied trading arrangements were defended yesterday by Esso. The company said it had made very substantial investments in filling stations, up to £200,000 on the larger sites.

## Withdrawal by singer of damages action

Mr John Delaney, a former principal tenor with the English National Opera Company, has withdrawn an undisclosed sum from his High Court damages action before Mr Justice Stocker in which he alleged that his voice and career were wrecked by negligent surgery.

Mr Delaney, aged 48, of Fernwood Avenue, Streatham, London, had claimed that operations carried out at Hammer-smith Hospital in 1972 and 1973 to remove small, non-malignant growths caused his vocal cords to web together.

Negligence was denied by Dr Vincent Briffa, Dr Peter McKelvie, the Ealing, Hammersmith and Hounslow Area Health Authority, and the Royal National Throat, Nose and Ear Hospital, where Mr Delaney also received treatment.

## ry into jail 'warning' e three men escaped

d Faux

mental inquiry is to into the escape last three dangerous from Barlinnie prison. The inquiry ed yesterday by the son Officers' Association.

al of the officers lay: "We are asking the result of the break-out was being planned two weeks ago. The information was passed on by the police and extra men were on duty in Barlinnie on Saturday evening. The break-out, which involved assistance from outside the prison, happened shortly after 8 am on Sunday. Detectives believe the three men may still be in the Glasgow district."

The inquiry has been ordered by Mr Malcolm Rifkind, an Under-Secretary of State at the Scottish Office.

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## r Rampton t faces ssness

Correspondent

a Maltson, aged 41, released on May 21 years in Rampton prison, may at the end of this as the Government side County Council possibility for her. liston, originally of near Grimsby, who o Rampton because s were unable to r, has been in a ing home in Lincoln- or by Mrs Iris Rain- farmer's wife, of en, Lincolnshire, and o campaigned for o obtain her release. y they collected for ing out or acting for Miss whom a psychiatrist s a gentle creature not to have been in has been in touch trick Jenkins, Secre- e for Social Services, mber-side council on

## Second inquest on man dead in Rhine

A coroner is to hold a second inquest into the death of a young Briton whose body was found in the Rhine because he is not satisfied with the verdict recorded at the inquest in Germany.

Mr Mark Griffiths-Roberts, aged 22, was drowned in the Rhine near Cologne, where he was working as an electrician. It is believed he fell, or was pushed into the river when he and friends were chased by a group of German youths.

The unusual decision to hold another inquest, in the dead man's home town of Leamington, was taken by Dr John Brown, the coroner, because of the verdict at the German inquest of "natural death by misadventure".

Dr Brown said: "That seems an extraordinary finding for a body that has been taken out of a river. Misadventure cannot be considered natural". He has sent a request through Interpol to the German authorities for copies of all the relevant statements and reports.

## ce arrest 85 people at pop festivals

of 85 people were ird weekend at two als, at Knebworth, ire, and Stonehenge,

shire police said that 18 people were connexion with the event. Fifteen accused of theft, one disorder and one of drugs. They will court later.

of 25 crimes were to the police, 22 e case of malicious indecent assault on d a case of actual m.

shire police denied stripping and search-

ing people at the Stonehenge festival. The denial came als, at Knebworth, a former Labour minister, said he was tabling a question in the House of Lords about police behav-

Chief Supt Frank Lockyer, head of Wiltshire police, said: "We have searched down to the underclothing but there have been no unidentified searches and we have received no complaints from the people concerned."

Mr Lockyer said 330 people were searched, all at a police station.

Latest police figures show that arrests at Stonehenge totalled 67, 44 of them for alleged drugs offences.



## HOME NEWS

## BBC offers aid over threatened orchestras

By Kenneth Gosling  
Arts Reporter

Areas where BBC orchestras are to be scrapped may be offered more money by the corporation to help to keep the orchestras going with aid from other sources.

The first step in that direction was indicated yesterday in a letter from Sir Michael Swann, chairman of the BBC, to Mr Trevor Green, secretary-designate of the new Scottish Symphony Orchestra Trust.

The BBC had promised help of £100,000 to the regions, but Sir Michael has told the Scottish trustees that ways are being considered of giving further assistance. Concrete proposals are expected after the board of governors' next meeting on July 3.

More local support is clearly hoped for by the BBC. Sir Michael says in his letter: "We hope you will succeed in your endeavours and that others will take an equally bold and generous view of their responsibilities to the cultural life of the country."

The BBC's eagerness to remain associated with its orchestras—five out of 11 that it can no longer maintain alone, which it has said will disappear from August—can be interpreted as a desire to take some of the heat out of the situation created by the strike, now in its fourth week, by Musicians' Union members over the disbandment decision.

But it is adamant that it can no longer shoulder responsibility single-handed for cultural activities that extend beyond the needs of broadcasting.

Sir Michael writes that the trustees will know the BBC is facing considerable financial difficulties, having to save some £130m over the next two years, and as a matter of public accountability he has to make sure that the licence fees the public pays for broadcasting are spent to best advantage for that purpose.

The Musicians' Union said yesterday that a number of Scottish orchestras were skating on extremely thin ice. "To toss another into that ocean could mean the demise of them all," said Stanley Hibbert, assistant general secretary. The BBC was putting the whole Scottish musical scene at risk, he added.

Mr John Morton, general secretary of the union, is to receive a cheque from the BBC of £25,000 to help the London Symphony Orchestra on Thursday representing their fees from a concert at the Festival Hall in London on Sunday. Mr André Previn, conductor emeritus of the LSO, is also making a donation, but it had nothing to do with his fee for the concert, his agents said. A 15% rise agreed: Most of the BBC's 28,000 staff have agreed to the implementation by the corporation of a 15 per cent pay increase backdated to April 1.

The two main unions to agree to the changes, which will add £28.5m to the BBC wage bill of £190m, are the Association of Broadcasting and Allied Staffs and the National Union of Journalists.

Other unions representing BBC staff have acknowledged the BBC's intention to put the increases into effect. A recent retrospective London weighting award for some 19,800 staff cost £4m for eight months and will mean about £5.5m a year.

## Good behaviour pledge by girls

The fifth form at the Christopher Whitehead School, in Worcester, was suspended by the headmistress on Friday because of unruliness. It has signed a pledge of good behaviour for the rest of the term.

At a meeting of school governors, senior staff, local education department officials and parents, it was agreed yesterday that the 50 girls would be allowed back tomorrow, when all examinations are concluded, provided they agreed to behave.

## Hang-gliding man dies

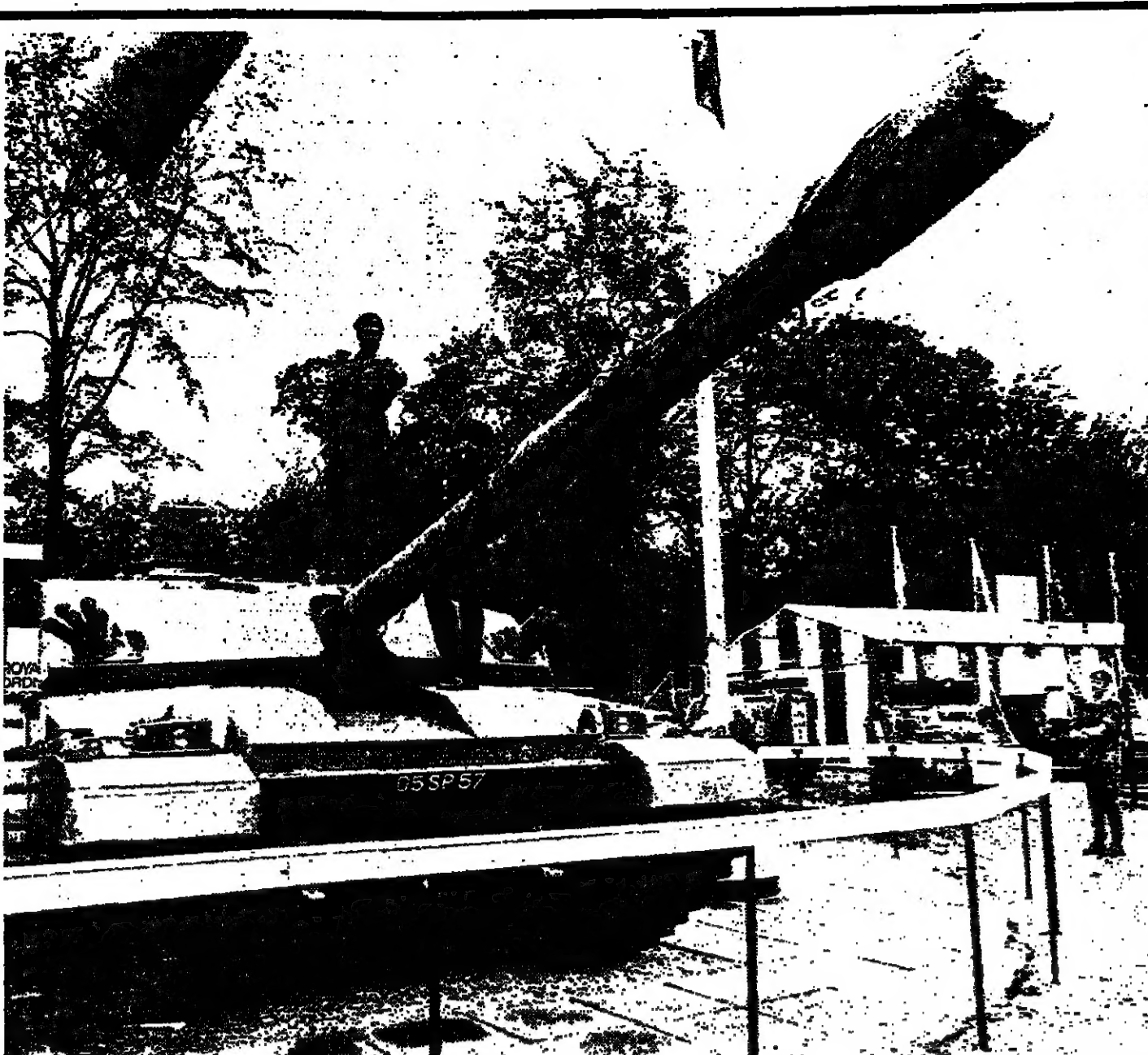
Mr Ernest Warren, aged 22, died in hospital in Kettering, Northamptonshire, yesterday after being seriously injured when his hang-glider crashed near Market Harborough, Leicestershire, on Sunday.

## Call for new London Transport control

By Michael Baily  
Transport Correspondent

London Transport should be taken away from the Greater London Council and returned to Ministry of Transport control, a key group of middle and junior managers within London Transport urged yesterday.

Mr Barry Coward, chairman of the London Transport area of the British Transport Officers' Guild, representing about 1,500 line managers, said: "The 10-year marriage between London Transport and the Greater London Council has clearly broken down. The prevailing at-



General Sir Hugh Beach (centre) Master General of the Ordnance, examining the P4030 tank, at the British Army Equipment Exhibition, Aldershot, yesterday. The exhibition is not open to the public.

## Army fights shy of exposing new tank's armour

From Henry Stanhope  
Defence Correspondent  
Aldershot

Two new main battle tanks were unveiled at Aldershot yesterday, but only after the Ministry of Defence had literally tried to replace the covers at the eleventh hour.

One new tank is the Valiant, a relatively lightweight 43-ton fighting vehicle developed by Vickers for countries unable to afford the heavier models produced for Nato's front-line armies.

The reason for the last-minute indecision is that the Valiant, although made mostly of aluminium plate, which helps to reduce its weight, is also fitted with Chobham armour, the all-British invention first announced four years ago which offers extra protection against the latest generation of anti-tank missiles.

Although the Valiant prototype was shown at the British Army Equipment Exhibition 1980 is equipped only with simulated Chobham armour which is bolted over its vital parts, it was feared that the

dimensions of the top secret plating could give too much away to inquisitive foreign visitors.

Vickers were told they could exhibit their £850,000 brainchild, then that they could not, the prototype was trundled into place, then trundled out again.

At one stage they had to pay £70 for tarpaulins to throw over the tank's turret, so sensitive was the issue, while the argument went on over whether the vehicle could be put on display. One company representative said: "It was a fiasco."

Final clearance was given only after Vickers agreed to rope off the vehicle in that visitors could approach no nearer than one metre, and after a promise that potential buyers would be allowed to climb inside the tank under escort and after normal visiting hours.

The only aluminium main battle tank in the world, it is also fitted with a 1,000 hp Rolls-Royce engine and a turret which although at present

fitted with a 105mm gun could be modified to take the British 120mm gun or the West German 120mm smooth-bore version.

In fact, it is not the only example of Chobham armour on show for the first time at the exhibition, to be opened by the Duke of Edinburgh today. The other, and in this case the real thing, is the P4030, better known as the Shtr-2, originally developed for the Iranian army but cancelled after the downfall of the Shah last year.

The Ministry of Defence will soon decide whether it can allow the British Army to buy 250 Challenger tanks, a Europeanized version of the P4030, to replace Chieftain tanks in one division of the British Army of the Rhine (BAOR).

General Sir Hugh Beach, Master General of the Ordnance, said that Challenger, with its Chobham armour, 1,200 hp engine and 120mm gun, would be more than a match for the latest Soviet tanks.

Sir Ronald Ellis, head of defence sales at the ministry, said that 200 companies were represented at the two-day exhibition, which is not open to the public. About 400 visitors from 90 countries, including a number of chiefs of staff, will visit the stands and the Army's own exhibition of equipment this week in Aldershot.

Sales of British defence equipment this year have been estimated to be worth about £1,100m, in addition to the "invisible" services provided by the British forces and defence companies.

Churchmen's appeal: A letter urging the Government to publish a list of governments invited to the exhibition, signed by 27 church leaders, academics and people from the theatre and art worlds, was handed to the Ministry of Defence yesterday by Mr Cosmas Desmond, British director of Amnesty International (John Roper writes).

It said the security forces of some governments which sent representatives to the 1978 exhibition were responsible for torture and violation of human rights.

## 'Commercial menace' sent to jail

A chartered accountant said to be the brains behind a £20,000 photocopying machine swindle was sentenced at Birmingham Crown Court yesterday to two years' imprisonment.

Judge Ross QC, told David Lamb, aged 37, that he was a commercial menace. He ordered that he be made a criminal bankrupt.

The court was told that Mr Lamb, who had a number of small companies, obtained expensive copies on credit from dealers but had no intention of paying for them.

Mr Lamb, of Chesvill Wood Road, Lapworth, Warwickshire, was convicted of nine charges of obtaining property by deception. Terence Sullivan, aged 31, his partner, of Harts Hill Road, Olton, Solihull, was found guilty on two other charges and was given a nine-month prison sentence, suspended for two years.

The dealer alleged to have received the copiers, Peter Lane, aged 36, of High Street, Harborne, Birmingham, was cleared on all of the eight handling charges brought against him after being seriously injured when his hang-glider crashed near Market Harborough, Leicestershire, on Sunday.

## Whitehall brief: 'Gifted amateurs wandering casually in a minefield'

## Professor pillories press commissioners

By Peter Hennessy

Two years ago Lord Rothschild, chairman of the Royal Commission on Gambling, wondered aloud about the value of such bodies as instruments for the making of public policy.

Like a spectre at the feast, he delivered his remarks at the annual dinner of the British Academy, whose fellows, be-ribboned with decorations won by intellectual achievement and service on royal commissions, sat with expressions of something short of rapture on their faces.

There will be a further sowing of distinguished royal commissioner flesh on Thursday, when a blandly titled but refreshingly candid volume is published on *Social Research on Overseas Representation*. Sir Andrew Shonfield, Professor of Economics at the European University Institute, Florence, veteran of the Royal Commission on Trade Unions, 1965-68, and of the Duncan Committee on overseas representation, 1968-69, takes up the Rothschild torch when he recalls the Duncan exercise in his essay entitled "In the course of investigation".

The hottest section of the book, however, focuses on the Royal Commission on the Press, 1974-77. Mr Jeremy Tunstall, Professor of Sociology at City University, London, and an academic consultant to that body, takes the lid off the discreet insider's world of the royal commissioner in an unprecedented manner.

The impression Professor Tunstall affords is of a bunch of gifted amateurs, wandering in an aimless, casual fashion across a politically charged minefield, unsure of their goals and their *raison d'être*. An especially damaging lacuna in their collective wisdom, he suggests, was any direct knowledge of newspaper management and ownership.

Among the more serious charges Professor Tunstall levels at the commissioners are:

1. Their failure to appreciate that the press is not only an industry in its political importance.  
2. Their failure to explore fully implications for the press of direct knowledge of newspaper management and ownership.  
3. Their endorsement by default of Fleet Street titles remaining in the hands of a small number of mainly non-press conglomerates.  
4. Apart from some pleasant nineteenth-century quotations they remained a "remarkably ahistorical" group.



Lord McGregor: Retort.

We were once again the victims of a pragmatic fallacy, just plunge into your subject; collect as many facts as you can; think about them hard as you go along; and at the end, use your common sense and above all your feel for the practicable, to select a few good proposals out of the large number of suggestions which will surely come your way.

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## Divorced six months but did not know

From Our Correspondent  
Nottingham

Mr Samuel Oldham had been divorced for six months but he did not know anything about it, it was stated at Nottingham Crown Court yesterday. His wife, Joyce, aged 43, forged her husband's signature on the divorce papers to get rid of him, it was added. She was unable to stand his "unusual sexual demands" any longer.

Mr Oldham, who had been married for nearly five years, first heard that he was a single man again during a clash with his wife on February 12, 1978.

Mr David Sneath, for the prosecution, told Judge Hopkin that she threw a piece of paper at him and shouted: "Here we are divorced. We are not married any longer." The paper turned out to be a decree nisi granted by Nottingham Crown Court on September 15 the previous year.

It had been issued on the grounds of her husband's unreasonable behaviour. He had been ordered to pay the costs and was also liable for maintenance, Mr Sneath added. The statement of costs had not yet been sent to him.

Counsel said that Mrs Oldham had filled in answers to questions on the divorce form on her husband's behalf and had traced his signature with carbon paper. She had signed an affidavit identifying the signature as that of her husband. She had also given divorce officials an accommodation address to send the correspondence and had collected the mail herself.

Counsel continued: "Mr Oldham knew nothing about any divorce proceedings until the decree nisi was produced during the matrimonial row. I know not why but it was later made absolute."

When the truth came out Mr Oldham stormed out of the house. The couple would remain divorced until an application was made to set aside the decree on the grounds of forgery.

Mr Dudley Bennett, for the defence, said the marriage turned sour when Mr Oldham began drinking. "He began to make unusual sexual demands upon her which she found unpleasant experience for her."

"She was also subjected to assaults and the police were called to the house on numerous occasions. She was frightened of her husband, and desperately wanted to be divorced."

Mrs Oldham, of Hodgekings Street, Netherfield, Nottingham, mother of four children, pleaded guilty to forgery and to perjury by falsely swearing an affidavit.

She denied a third charge of perverting the course of justice, which was alleged to be on the ground that she was given a three-month jail sentence, suspended for two years.

## Court of Appeal

## Weight problem of a missing suitcase

Bland v British Airways Board  
Before Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Waller and Lord Justice Dunn

[Judgments delivered June 20]

The liability of an airline for loss of registered baggage is limited by statute to an amount per kilogramme of the weight of the lost package. Where, therefore, the exact weight of each piece of luggage is not ascertained at the weigh-in point, the airline is entitled to prove the weight of the lost package by any evidence available for the purpose and making up a suitcase by near as possible correspondence with the weight of the lost piece and asking the plaintiff to say whether her own original case was heavier or lighter was a method of proof as good as could be.

The Court of Appeal was held in allowing an appeal by the British Airways Board from Judge Deborah Rowland who had held at Westminster County Court that a plaintiff, Mrs M. Bland, was entitled to recover £304.95 for the loss of a suitcase and its contents when a passenger of British Airways was returning to England from Miami in September, 1976. Their Lordships reduced the amount recoverable to £145.53, the amount of the loss of a suitcase weighing 13½kg under article 22(2)(b) of Schedule 1 to the Carriage by Air Act, 1961.

Article 22(2)(b) provided: "In the case of loss of part of registered baggage... the weight to be taken into consideration in determining the amount to which the carrier's liability is limited shall be only the total weight of the baggage as concerned."

Mr David Sullivan QC and Mr Nigel Clifton for British Airways; Mr Kenneth Rokison QC and Mrs Sheila Pheasant for Mrs Bland. The Master of the Rolls said that in 1976 Mrs Bland and a friend left Miami after a holiday with six pieces of luggage. An airline official took a suitcase weighing 13½kg and a friend's suitcase weighing 13½kg. She put a value of £304.95 on them. The insurance company paid up in full claim.

The insurance company then said that they were subrogated to Mrs Bland's rights and wanted to claim against British Airways under the provisions of article 22(2)(b) of the Carriage by Air Act which followed the Warsaw Convention as amended at The Hague in 1955 which stated that the carrier was liable for loss of goods unless he proved it was not his fault.

The airline said that according to the Convention, which was part of our English law, there was a limitation of liability contained in the schedule dealing with loss of baggage. Compensation was paid according to the number of kilograms one had lost.

The question at issue was: what was the weight of the lost package? Mrs Bland claimed that it was 13½kg. The airline claimed that it was 13½kg. The court had to decide which was correct.

So the airline made up a suitcase as near as they could and as similar to Mrs Bland's as possible. Outside the court they had the

suitcase all ready re-packed package. She

had a heavier than her own 13½kg. The airline d that was the weight would pay the value for 13½kg—wt £145. They said if this they would not £145.

The insurance com like that at all. The airline had not as weight that proved it was precisely ought to have had machine and noted every single package when they found one lost they could have other five and de weight from the tot 75kg so as to get the of the lost case.

The airline had not the weight was and for the carrier to p the basis of the Hmi was the loss. The said: "It was open t ascertain precise weight of the lost weighing the scale subtracting that weig global registered wei to be in a position weight under article is for the carrier t system of determining the individual weigh of baggage is lost claim the benefit. 22(2)(b)."

His Lordship took different view. It the airline to prove u any evidence availa purpose, and in a c present, when a pa Mrs Bland's case seemed heavier which would thus ha than 13½kg—her e perfectly good and u could be done.

Mr Sullivan told th of a matter of practi sender could not roll of a lost package, the an average of the tot in the present case, Mrs Bland's weight v very nearly right. So of average seemed a g it should be reme it was not sufficien insurance company whic ing the claim, to see could get out of the Lordship considered t case law. Mrs Bland's suitcase w 13½kg and, th the judge was in the court could not av amount recoverable £145.

LORD JUSTICE WA curied that Mrs Bland had submitted that the bur ing the weight of the airline. So he it was sufficient to the weight was prov evidence of the we form of the recreat which Mrs Bland h heavier than her. The evidence, in his view, was all one way.

Lord Justice Dunn a Solicitor-General, Arles & Court.

## Minister upheld

London Welsh Association Ltd and Another v Secretary of State for the Environment and Another

Before Lord Justice Lawton, Lord Justice Bridge and Lord Justice Shaw

[Judgments delivered June 19]

Where the Secretary of State in confirming a compulsory purchase order he accepted the findings of fact, conclusions and recommendation of an inspector relating to the order, and he was not differed from by any relevant matter, he was not wrong in mentioning in his decision letter some of the material considerations in the inspector's report and stating the others.

The Court of Appeal allowed an appeal by the Secretary of State for the Environment and another against an application by landowners, London Welsh Association Ltd, of Gray's Inn Road, and trustees, Michael Williams, for an order to quash a compulsory purchase order, relating to three houses in Doughty Street, made by Camden, London. Borough Council.

Mr Bernard Marler, QC, Mr Simon D. Brown and Miss Jane Booth for the Secretary of State; Sir David Walker-Sim for the landowners.

LORD JUSTICE BRIDGE said that the Secretary of State had a large eighteenth-century terraced block held in trust for London Welsh. There had been a doubt as to whether the land was a trust, and that had led to the property falling into a deplorable state by the time the compulsory purchase order was made. The landowners objected to the order, and an inquiry was held by the inspector.

The council's case was, inter alia, that there was a large housing need in the borough and the three houses, if acquired and redeveloped, would make a substantial contribution to its ability to meet that need.

It was found by the inspector that the landowners had plans for redeveloping the houses together with a large scheme of converting them into hotel accommodation (minor scheme) when the doubt concerning the trust was resolved. The trust had since been declared valid.

Whereas the council's project could go ahead within months of the confirmation of the order, there would be great delay before any of the landowners' schemes could be implemented. That played a critical part in the inspector's mind and he accepted that the purchase order should be confirmed by the Secretary of State.

In the decision letter, containing a summary of the inspector's report, express reference was made to the major scheme but not the minor scheme, and it was stated that "the inspector's findings of fact, conclusions and recommendations were confirmed by the Secretary of State" and therefore decided to confirm the order.

When the case came before Mr Justice Forster he concluded that the Secretary of State had not complied with the principles of *Associated Provincial Picture Houses Ltd v Wednesbury Corporation* [1948] 1 KB 233, in that

he had not had re-manual consideration of the material facts, and drew that inference fro of the decision letter, ring to the quoted s an "insufficiently a was not sufficient to material consideration general way.

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## Children's milk teeth sought

From Our Correspondent  
Bristol

Young children in Bristol have been asked to give their milk teeth for dental research. Instead of putting them under the pillow in return for money, children are being asked to send them through the post to a laboratory.

Mr Thomas Dowell, the Avon area dental officer, sent out the appeal for milk teeth because he wants to know why tooth decay in children has decreased

by a third since the early 1970s. Last year two thirds of all children in Avon were free of decay, twice as many as in 1973.

Mr Dowell said: "We can start to establish the reason if people in and around Bristol send me milk teeth shed by their children. We know some parents are inclined to keep the first teeth after they have come out." He particularly wants teeth that came out before

## Blessing service for two women

The Rev Ian Harker, Master of St Thomas the Martyr, Newcastle upon Tyne, who held a service of blessing for a stripper and her woman friend, said yesterday that he expects no recriminations.

The service involved an exchange of vows two weeks ago between two women who live in Gateshead. Mr Harker was unaware at the time that one of them was a stripper.

## Prisoner refused legal aid over control unit claim

By Frances Gibb

The Law Society, which runs the civil legal aid scheme has refused legal aid to a prisoner to pursue a claim against the Home Office that his detention in a control unit was illegal.

Mr Michael Williams, aged 39, sued the Home Office earlier this year for his detention in the unit, a system set up in 1974 to deal with prison troublemakers, on the grounds that it was cruel, unusual and contrary to the principles of natural justice.

But Mr Justice Tudor Evans ruled in the High Court in May that he could not accept Mr Williams' claim, although he acknowledged that the prison authorities had breached prison rules in not reviewing his case every month.

Mr Williams had applied for legal aid to appeal against the ruling, but the Law Society's legal aid area committee dealing with his application said that in view of the possible costs, and the small amount of damages likely to be awarded, legal aid was not justified.

It would be unreasonable for you to receive legal aid

## Humber Bridge cost rises to over £77m

From Our Correspondent  
Hull

The construction cost of the Humber Bridge has risen to £77.1m. The news was given to yesterday's annual meeting of the bridge board. When it was decided to build the bridge the cost was estimated to be £27m.

Mr George Atkinson, the board finance officer, told yesterday's meeting that of every pound they borrowed only 65p was spent on the project, the other 35p was for interest charges, which are now £35,000 a day. The total interest charges are more than £50m.

The new cost is based on prices ruling last February and takes no account of inflation since then. The board was told that traffic is likely to be using the bridge by the end of next January.

It is hoped there will be a ceremonial opening by the Queen next spring or summer. Hull is planning a week-long Humber Bridge festival and will spend £12,000 on a 25-minute fireworks display.

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Weight price  
a missing

# Japanese reliability. European flair. That's Honda.

Reliable. But bland. That's the kind of comment one usually hears about Japanese cars.

European cars on the other hand are considered to have style, road handling and performance — but they rarely figure high in the 'reliability' tables.

So cars that provide the best of both worlds have to be good news, right?

As this is an advertisement for Honda, there are no prizes for guessing which cars we're talking about.

But don't take our word for it — just read what the motoring correspondents have long been saying.

For example, in April '78, Motor said about our Civic "...it is well and thoughtfully fitted out and, from our

experience with a long term test car, reliable. The success of the Civic owes much to the fact that it is the most 'European' of Japanese cars..."

In April '79, Drive commented on our Accord "...most (Japanese cars) have

been a bit boring — unadventurous and outdated mechanically, with indifferent accommodation and little driver appeal. Then came the Accord...with a specification as up-to-date as (European cars)..."

And in February of this year, Motor said that our Prelude "...has established conclusively that Japanese manufacturers can now compete with the Europeans on equal terms... Which is a lot more than can be said for the latest incarnation of (another Japanese car)."

These are just three of the many, many reviews in a similar vein.

It's worth thinking about next time you put your own money into a car.

If you want both reliability and flair, make it Honda.

**HONDA**   
The best of both worlds.





## WEST EUROPE

## Prosecutor shot dead at bus stop in Rome

From Peter Nichols  
Rome, June 23

With the bulk of the country's security forces looking after Western leaders at their conference in Venice, terrorists here murdered Mario Amato, a Rome public prosecutor whose speciality was inquiries into terrorism of the far right.

Ironically, responsibility for the brutal shooting was claimed by the extreme left-wing Red Brigades.

Signor Amato was killed near his home on the outskirts of Rome while waiting for a bus to take him to work. Aged 42, he was married with two young children. He was a Sicilian and had worked at the Public Prosecutor's Office for about two years.

The murderer, who was among the small group awaiting the bus, killed Signor Amato with two or three pistol shots and then escaped on a stolen motorcycle driven by an accomplice.

Among the first to reach the scene was Senator Tommaso Morino, the Minister of Justice who, later, reported to President Pertini. A telephone call claiming responsibility was made in Rome to the newspaper *Secolo XIX*.

Another murder claim with a more sinister tone was made in Rome similarly on behalf of the Red Brigades. Directions were given to the evening newspaper *Vita* to seek an envelope containing a statement in the laboratory of a petrol station "near the home of the Judge Imposimato".

Signor Ferdinando Imposimato is a leading judge investigating terrorism and kidnapping. The envelope was not in fact found but the reference to the judge was obvious.

Giovanni Losardo, a 54-year-old Communist local government official and head of the Public Prosecutor's Office in Paola in Calabria, died yesterday after being shot two days ago by two young men on a motorcycle.

He is said to be the eighth person in recent weeks to die in similar circumstances in Calabria. He looked after education in his capacity as a local government official but previously he had been responsible for public works in the town of Cetara.

In Rome, meanwhile, Signor Antonio Pellegrini, a 65-year-old pensioner, is accused of killing two people and gravely injuring three others because, he said, the family living beneath him made too much noise and constantly insulted him.

## EEC enforces quotas on beef for Russia

Brussels, June 23.—The Soviet Union has already filled its 1980 quota for subsidised beef imports from the EEC and the Commission will issue no more export certificates for beef found for Moscow, a spokesman said today.

He said this means that the Community's beef sales to the Soviet Union this year "will remain within the limits of traditional quantities".

The Commission had already granted export certificates for the sale of 60,000 tonnes of beef to the Soviet Union which is about the average Moscow intake from the EEC each year.

Russia and other beef importers pay world market prices for European Common Market beef, but because world prices are lower than those of the EEC, the Community makes up the difference through subsidies.

The Commission spokesman said the subsidy on beef destined for the Soviet Union can range from 72 to 95 units of account per 100 kilos on frozen beef carcasses, depending on the quality and world market price. "European leaders promised earlier this year not to fill any gaps the United States grain embargo left in the Soviet Union and, the spokesman said, the decision not to issue any more beef export certificates is consistent with that promise."

## 007 for Russia

Berne, June 23.—Swiss telephone subscribers will be able to dial direct to the Soviet Union from July 1, should have no trouble remembering the code, which is 007. Any connection with James Bond, the fictional spy, is said to be unintentional.

## France firm on radio monopoly

From Ian Murray  
Paris, June 23

The French Government's determination to resist pressure for an end to the state broadcast monopoly has been spelt out by M. Jean-Pierre Lecat, Minister for Culture and Communication.

Speaking to the annual conference of regional daily newspapers today in Cherbourg, he said that political stations would be interested only in propaganda while commercial stations would be mediocre and would threaten the press by taking advertising revenue from newspapers.

The number of pirate radio stations is increasing. Their activities have resulted in a series of police raids and court cases, which have inspired others to flout the authorities.

In Lille at the end of last week "Radio Lille 80" began a short-lived broadcasting experiment from the municipality's environmental and nature centre and it did so with the



Mrs Thatcher and friends. The Prime Minister took a break from world affairs to meet the children of Venice yesterday.

## Western leaders manage to paper over their differences in Venice

From Michael Hornsby  
Venice, June 23

The leaders of the world's seven strongest democracies ended their meeting here in the cloistered seclusion of a former Benedictine monastery after successfully papering over the differences in their assessments of events in Afghanistan and the Middle East and of how to pursue arms control negotiations with the Soviet Union.

President Carter and his colleagues from Britain, France, Italy, West Germany, Canada and Japan were most at one in their insistence that they would be satisfied with nothing short of a total and permanent withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

There were differences of emphasis, however, about how seriously to treat the Soviet announcement that some troops were being withdrawn from Afghanistan.

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of troops being taken out of Afghanistan as "significant" and said that it could be the first step to a complete withdrawal. He claimed that his talks with President Brezhnev in Warsaw last month "had opened the way" for the Soviet move and said it was important to maintain communications with the Kremlin.

According to French reports, some 10,000 Soviet soldiers have been withdrawn from Afghanistan.

Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary who accompanied Mrs Thatcher to the summit, was the most dismissive of the Soviet move which he saw as being aimed primarily at sportsmen who might still be hesitating about whether or not to attend the Moscow Olympics.

In an interview after the meeting with the BBC's *Panorama* programme, Lord Carrington said that the West might have to consider whether or not to supply arms to "the freedom fighters" in Afghanistan. It is not clear how far this possibility was explored during the summit itself.

President Carter accepted

that the initial Russian withdrawal could prove "a significant thing", but a senior official travelling with him added that unless the withdrawal were complete, it could be simply a "diversion".

The official said the United States had no intention of transforming Afghanistan into an anti-Soviet base, and was prepared to consider all sorts of arrangements for a neutral, non-aligned Afghanistan.

President Carter and Herr Schmidt were reported to have resolved their differences over how to implement last December's Nato decision to deploy 572 new long range American missiles in West Europe to counter the threat of the Soviet SS20s.

The Americans were alarmed when Herr Schmidt talked recently of proposing a three-year freeze on the deployment of such weapons and President Carter sent him a critical letter urging that he refrain from pursuing this.

President Carter and Herr Schmidt are now agreed that they were the victims of a misunderstanding.

Madrid, June 23.—The deadline set by Basque guerrillas for calling off a campaign to bomb Spain's tourist resorts expired today without the Government surrendering to demands that it release 19 terrorists and call a referendum on the future of the part-Basque province of Navarre.

The midday deadline passed without incident, but police sources said a small bomb that exploded early yesterday outside a restaurant in Fuenlabrada on the Costa del Sol was thought to be one of the bombs planted by ETA (Basque Homeland and Liberty) organizing the anti-tourist campaign.

The restaurant was empty at the time of the blast and there were no injuries.

As politicians and press expressed outrage over the new ETA campaign, to one that killed seven in Madrid last year, uniformed and plain-clothed police reinforcements patrolled the most popular resorts and beaches.

There was no immediate indication of the effect the bomb threat would have on tourism—Spain's foremost industry and already 6 per cent down in the first quarter of the year over the same period last year.

The hotel branch of the communist Workers' Commissions Union also criticized ETA's anti-tourist campaign.

"At ETA achieving with its pure fascist tactics, as we demand the standing of the Basque working class," the union said in a statement. "The best thing ETA can do is give up its terrorist practices and arms, and leave the working class and the masses to achieve their objectives through mobilization and political agitation."

—UPT.

De Gaulle's son promoted to full admiral

From Our Own Correspondent  
Paris, June 23

Vice-Admiral Philippe de Gaulle, son of the general, was today promoted to full admiral, one of only three now serving in this highest rank of the French Navy.

Agé 58, he joined the Free French Navy in July, 1940, and served in the Normandy landings, the Liberation of Paris and the battle of the Ardennes.

Very similar in appearance to his father, he was urged earlier this month by the Union des Jeunes pour le Progrès to stand as President next year as someone above "partisan quarrels".

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of troops being taken out of Afghanistan as "significant" and said that it could be the first step to a complete withdrawal. He claimed that his talks with President Brezhnev in Warsaw last month "had opened the way" for the Soviet move and said it was important to maintain communications with the Kremlin.

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## OVERSEAS

## US concern at conditions Greece sets for its bases

From Mario Modiano  
Athens, June 23

Mr. Matthew Nimetz, the United States Under Secretary of State for Security Assistance, held talks in Athens today to explore Greek intentions before a scheduled meeting between Mr. Edmund Muskie, the United States Secretary of State, and Mr. Constantinos Mitsotakis, the Greek Foreign Minister, in Ankara tomorrow.

The Americans are concerned by the Greek Government's decision to link the future of United States military bases in this country with the unresolved problem of Greece's military reintegration in Nato, as well as the Greek demand for parity in the levels of United States military aid to Greece and Turkey.

Washington has been alarmed by the categorical manner in which Mr. Mitsotakis has been telling the press that "it would be unrealistic to expect the American bases here to continue if Greece is not part of Nato's military structure".

Greece's reentry in the military wing of Nato is being blocked by Turkey's objection to a return to the command and control arrangements that existed in the Aegean before 1974 at the time of the Greek withdrawal. At that time Greece had control of both the air and naval defence of the Aegean.

At the same time Greece is reasserting its autonomy by the military aid promised by the United States and other Nato allies to Turkey, and is invoking the need not to upset the existing balance of forces between Turkey and Greece.

President Carter is said to have been disappointed that the United States Government to maintain a seven to one ratio of aid to the two countries.

Greek officials have just concluded the study of the United States Turkish defence and economic cooperation agreement which regulates, among other things, the status of United States military aid to Turkey, to see how this can affect the Greek-Turkish military equilibrium.

Greeks put off the renegotiations of their agreement about bases with the United States, initiated three years ago, until they could compare it with its Turkish equivalent. But the text of the United States agreement with Turkey does not fix the level of aid, simply refers to a shopping list of hardware which is kept secret.

Now the Americans argue that the bases agreement is unrelated to the problem of the Greek-Turkish balance of power which can be dealt with at the annual reviews of foreign aid in Congress where care should be taken to uphold the seven to one ratio.

The Greek side is not quite convinced. And in any event it wants the Americans to try harder to curb Turkey's objection to the reintegration of Greece in Nato, particularly now that Turkey has been pledged massive western economic and military aid of about \$1,276m.

Some Greek officials feel that if some formula could be found for linking Greece back into Nato's military structure, it may become necessary to replace the security guarantees under Nato with some bilateral arrangement that the Greeks should consider as adequate to safeguard their security.

Western diplomats in Pretoria, who have been involved in the Namibian negotiations, said the South African Government should be pleased with Dr. Waldeheim's reply which, in their view, went a long way towards satisfying South African concerns about the implementation of Resolution 435 and the establishment of a demilitarized zone along Namibia's border with Angola and Zambia.

The Secretary-General's reply dealt with the question of South African and Swazi bases inside the zone. The enforcement of the zone and the ability of the 7,500 strong United Nations Truce Patrol to ensure a peaceful conduct of the election.

One diplomat said this evening: "If the South Africans are not prepared to accept the assurances contained in the Secretary-General's letter then they must assume responsibility for any serious situation or else are not serious about going ahead with reconciliation."

However, he expressed some concern as to whether the South Africans would be satisfied with Dr. Waldeheim's assurances about the impartiality of the United Nations in supervising elections. South Africa has accused the United Nations of favouring Swazis.

If South Africa does accept Dr. Waldeheim's reply and agree to go ahead with the United Nations plan it would mean that the election could be held in the territory. It is likely that the South Africans may try to extend the pre-election further in order to provide the multiethnic Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) party the maximum amount of time to gather support.

Continued from page 1

Mr. Gandhi, who married with his son, was an enthusiastic pilot and often went flying in the early mornings before starting work. He was, by all accounts, a good pilot and had qualified as an assistant flying instructor.

Just before 8 am he took off at the controls of a two-seater single-engine American-built Pitts biplane recently delivered to Delhi Flying Club. He flew the same aircraft yesterday.

His passenger today was Captain Subash Saxena, the club's chief flying instructor. The aircraft is the southern part of the city, not far from Mr. Gandhi's home in Willingdon Crescent. He was seen to fly over his house and his mother's, which is nearby.

There were reports that the aircraft, which is designed for aerobatics, performed some loops. Then it went into a spin and crashed into a tree behind Mr. Gandhi's home.

Mrs. Gandhi was informed by a security guard and she visited the wreck. She rode in the ambulance taking the two men

to hospital. They were dead on arrival.

Later Mr. Gandhi's body was taken to his mother's house and, wrapped in a sheet, was placed in a front room cooled by large blocks of ice. Ministers and friends gathered to pay tribute and people filed to see the body.

Mr. Gandhi's elder brother, Rajiv, on holiday in Italy, will fly home tomorrow. The funeral and cremation will be held in Delhi tomorrow afternoon, an event expected to draw enormous crowds. Extra trains will be laid on to bring people from all over India.

Outside Mrs. Gandhi's house a crowd of many thousands gathered, enduring the difficult heat. The police had difficulty in controlling the masses and at one time Mrs. Gandhi herself appeared and called for order.

In the afternoon shops closed. So did workshops and factories and the stock exchange. Commuters faced the very hub of Delhi, usually noisy and crowded with shoppers, vendors, taxis, motor rickshaws and pony cabs, was

lies, sneers, character assassinations and male chauvinist tactics. She said she would not only flush the reporter from his desk, but would also bar city officials from speaking to representatives of the *Tribune* or showing them documents.

The mayor's husband and press secretary is Mr. Jay McMullen, a former reporter for the *Sun-Times*, the *Tribune's* rival newspaper. He is a plump but hard-bitten newspaperman who married Mrs. Byrne just before she became mayor.

He said yesterday that despite protests from other newspapers and civil liberties organizations, Mrs. Byrne was sure she was on firm legal ground in banning the *Tribune's* reporter. "Let them sue," he said. "We'll take it all the way up to the Supreme Court."

By mid-morning today, however, no action had been taken to enforce the ban. The *Tri-*

## Vietnamese incursion repelled by Thailand but many civilians and refugees killed in fighting

From Neil Kelly  
Bangkok, June 23

About 2,000 Vietnamese troops were today involved in a series of raids across Thailand's eastern border from Kampuchea supported by artillery and mortar fire.

They exchanged fire with the Thai Army for almost eight hours before Thai soldiers supported by two tanks and three helicopter gunships forced them back into Kampuchea.

It was the biggest and most bitter incursion the Vietnamese have made into Thai territory since they moved in to Kampuchea. In places they penetrated two miles.

Diplomatic observers suggested that the attacks were made to punish Thailand for the repatriation of Kampuchean refugees from Thailand. Because of the fighting, repatriation was halted today from one camp but continued at another.

Vietnam has condemned the repatriation as a Thai subterfuge to reinforce the Khmer Rouge forces waging an intensified guerrilla campaign in Kampuchea.

Details of today's casualties have not yet been disclosed. Western diplomats in Bangkok said it appeared that they had been considerable among Thai villagers and Kampuchean refugees.

A Thai spokesman said the Vietnamese had suffered heavy casualties and that three had been taken prisoner. Seven Thai soldiers were wounded.

Thai civilians living near the border were evacuated. The most severe fighting occurred near border encampments at Nong Chuan, Nong Samet and Nong Mak Moon where about 250,000 Kampucheans have sought refuge and food.

Foreign relief workers at these encampments, and others at the Khao I Dang refugee camp eight miles from the border, were evacuated to the

Thai border town of Aranyaprathet. Refugee casualties: First reports stated that about 1,000 Kampuchean refugees out of about 175,000 in the camps had been killed, but this could not be confirmed.

Sources reported that about 40 Thais had died in the fighting, including civilians whose houses had been hit by shells. About 100 Thais were reported wounded.

Reports from the region said the wounded were ferried all day to a hospital in Aranyaprathet. Foreign sources at the border said that though only a battalion was thought to have entered Thailand, between 1,500 and 2,000 Vietnamese troops were involved in the operation.

Several Soviet-built T54 tanks were seen along a 45-mile border strip from Aranyaprathet to the town of Nong Chuan, a stronghold of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front of Mr. Son Sann.

Sources said the area worst affected was the Thai village of Nong Mak Moon, just across the border from the Chinese town of Meng Hsiao.

Thai military headquarters said Vietnamese troops backed by heavy artillery had seized control of the village at dawn and the Thais had to call up heavy artillery, fighter jets and helicopter gunships before the Vietnamese were driven out this afternoon.

The fighting brought a new flood of Kampuchean refugees into Thailand. According to international rescue groups, 75,000 refugees were being carried across the border and were heading towards the Khao I Dang camp.

Thailand later said it would protect its sovereignty from any violations. The Foreign Ministry said it would not allow any foreign interference in fighting in Kampuchea and criticized recent Viet-

namese accusations the land was moving against the request of the States.

The accusation, made week in Jakarta by Mr. Co Thach, the Vietnamese Minister, was kind of statement expected the spokesman for a seeking good relations Thailand, the ministry.

"The foreign policy always based on the freedom and national interests. The accusation policy was under nation's supervision is tion of the accuser's policy itself," it added.

The Vietnamese Foreign Minister



## RSEAS.

# Great of sanctions held against as who continue to trade in New Hebrides secessionists

is Reinhardt  
June 23  
Hebrides Govern-  
tomorrow threaten  
sanctions against  
a bank and two  
ing companies still  
on the secessionist  
of Espiritu Santo  
of a Government

nesday about 2,000  
e parents, teachers  
is expected to  
test march through  
rest of the capital.  
their development  
lier Lini, the Chief  
has been pressurised  
ndrew Stuart, the  
ident Commissioner,  
a weekend com-  
a unilateral declara-  
independence would  
if any attempt was  
France and Britain  
the scheduled date

Naupa, Minister for  
nd Public Works, is  
representatives of the  
Indochine or de  
Australian Trading  
ues Philip and his  
pector, CFNH, in  
his morning.  
to Mr Barak Sopo,  
the Prime Minister,  
the New Govern-  
ment is pre-  
ndraw the £34m in  
reserves held by  
less it closes the  
branch in Lugan-  
tu Santo's com-  
re. It's only other bank,  
ad trading three  
the secessionists  
o May 25.

Burns Philip and CFNH will  
be told that they face difficult  
customs formalities and what  
delays unless their shops at  
Luganville cease trading. In  
private discussion with the Gov-  
ernment Burns Philip repre-  
sentatives have expressed con-  
cern that their premises could be  
looted by the secessionists if  
they had to close.

The blockade, now in its  
fourth week, is starting to  
affect Francophone planners  
supporting Mr Jimmy Stevens  
provisional government. About  
500 tonnes of fish products have  
been stockpiled in Luganville  
while international shipping has  
been warned to stay clear of the  
island.

The Government decided to  
apply pressure to the bank and  
two trading houses after  
Inspector General Jacques  
Robert, the French Commis-  
sioner, refused to proclaim  
emergency powers which would  
have enabled the use of direct  
powers to enforce the blockade.

A conflict with the French  
residency also lies behind Wed-  
nesday's developments. "mani-  
festation" in Port Vila. The  
marchers are seeking a guaran-  
tee from the Government that  
the joint French and English  
education system will be main-  
tained after independence.

Under an agreement reached  
with the Metropolitan powers in  
April, the French will pay the  
entire £10m annual education  
budget after independence  
while Britain would fund  
health and welfare.

However, after disagreements  
with Inspector General Robert,

the New Hebrides Government  
has been told that the visit of  
the French aid evaluation team  
to finalize the agreement has  
been postponed.

As Father Lini's Government  
waits on the outcome of talks  
between Mr Peter Blaker, Min-  
ister of State at the Foreign Of-  
fice, and M Paul Djoud, his  
French counterpart, Mr Stuart  
spent most of Sunday evening  
with the Chief Minister in an  
attempt to persuade him to  
drop, publicly at least, contin-  
gencies plans for a unilateral de-  
claration of independence, if it  
is not granted on July 30.

Mr Stuart issued a statement  
yesterday morning saying that  
Father Lini "intended only to  
say that if this did not happen  
he could consider seriously  
all the options open  
to him. He has also assured me  
that UDI is not a part of New  
Hebrides Government policy".

Mr Stuart is understood to  
have emphasized to Father  
Lini the emotive impact on  
British politicians of the term UDI,  
after Rhodesia.

He also carried with him a  
telegram from Mr Blaker pro-  
testing at Father Lini's com-  
ment in *The Times* last Sat-  
urday, contrasting the Minister's  
negotiating ability with that of  
M Djoud.

The Prime Minister elect had  
said of Mr Blaker: "We are  
fearful. We know that he is a  
very weak person; but we have  
very good public support in  
Britain".

According to New Hebrides  
Cabinet sources, Mr Stuart  
asked that his Minister be  
described in a more polite  
vein.

## Khalkhali court metes out death and blessing

From Christopher Walter  
Jerusalem, June 23

Three large Arab families  
have been permitted to return  
to their homes in the occupied  
West Bank town of Nablus four  
weeks after the houses were  
demolished as part of a con-  
troversial collective punish-  
ment.

Israeli troops arrived at the  
houses yesterday and smashed  
down the concrete blocks and  
cement which have blocked all  
the doors and windows since  
May 25. In the intervening  
period most of the 32 Arabs—  
including more than 20 children  
and two elderly grandparents  
—have been sleeping under  
canopies without washing or  
cooking facilities.

The families had been  
punished because a teenage  
son from each was suspected of  
involvement in a fire bomb  
attack against an Israeli vehicle.  
None of the detainees youths  
has yet been brought to trial.

The unexpected Israeli deci-  
sion was taken soon after  
detailed articles describing the  
plight of the families were pub-  
lished in *The Times* and the  
*Washington Post*. It was made  
in direct response to a plea  
from Mr Zafar Maari, the acting  
mayor, who warned that the  
demolished buildings would  
become the focal point for pro-  
test rallies.

Commenting on the decision,  
a military spokesman said  
yesterday: "It had been quiet in

## Israel lets West Bank Arabs return home

Nablus for some days, so it was  
decided to let the families  
back. But this does not mean  
the principle of family punish-  
ments in these cases has been  
abandoned."

The recent increase in tension  
in the West Bank continued  
after violent incidents today at  
Bir Zeit, the biggest university  
in the area in which Arab  
students were injured after  
Israeli border guards opened  
fire. One of the students was  
later described as having  
"medium wounds" while the  
others were said to be slightly  
injured.

The violence flared after  
news reached leaders of the  
1,380 students on the campus  
that another Arab girl student,  
shot in Bethlehem last week by  
an Israeli soldier, had died in  
hospital. Protest demonstrations  
were organized and soon heavily  
armed Israeli border guards  
with their distinctive green  
berets arrived.

It is always the same.  
There is no trouble until the  
soldiers come", Mrs. Hafsa  
Baramki, the university regis-  
trator, said. "Today was one of  
the worst we have seen for  
months. They were shooting all  
around and there was a lot of  
panic."

Bomb attacks: Palestinian  
terrorists planted two bombs  
this morning, police said. One in  
a Tel Aviv store wounded three  
Israelis, one seriously. The  
other, at a Jerusalem bus stop,  
exploded, injuring a sewer. No  
one was hurt.—AP.

## Begin move of office timed for UN benefit

From Michael Leisman  
New York, June 23

An announcement today from  
Mr Begin, the Israeli Prime  
Minister, that he would move  
his offices to annexed Arab  
East Jerusalem was obviously  
timed to coincide with this  
week's United Nations Security  
Council meeting in Jerusalem.  
Delegates were meeting inform-  
ally here this afternoon and  
the council session is expected  
to start tomorrow.

(Mr Begin will move into  
new offices in East Jerusalem  
in three to four months, an  
Israeli official said. The deci-  
sion to move was made 18  
months ago, he claimed. "It's  
merely an administrative  
decision to move the offices  
there."—UPI.)

The Islamic group have been  
planning the United Nations  
meeting on Jerusalem for some  
weeks. Mr Aqa Shahi, the  
Pakistan foreign affairs  
adviser, is here and is expected  
to open the proceedings on its  
behalf.

Western delegates had been  
trying, with little hope of  
success, to persuade the Arabs  
and their supporters that this  
is an unsuitable time for such  
a meeting. They warned them  
that it might provoke from the  
Arabs exactly the response  
which has been made today.

## ithole es t squad

June 23.—An  
squad burst into  
where the Rev  
Nicholas was staying,  
dead and missed  
in a house. The  
police found a floor,  
said today.

From the house of  
re he went into  
in Chibwe, in  
nabwae.

! that there had  
0 attackers armed  
s and AK47 rifles,  
used by nationalist  
the seven-year war  
January.

a former rival of  
fugable, the Prime  
leadership of the  
ules as the Zim-  
National Union  
(Zanu-PF), said  
ved the attackers  
n by guerrilla  
np. That area was  
Mugabe guerrillas  
ar.

said he was at the  
nds when a man  
ame in. The door  
! but the gunman  
it, killing one of  
companions.

o the floor and  
over my body." Mr  
Then we all ran  
back to look for  
id an old hut and  
listening to the

helped found Zanu  
became the party's  
and Mr Mugabe  
ey were in deten-  
the Smith regime,  
sole was deposed  
continued to call  
out but it failed to  
seat in the Feb-  
—Agence France-

## Volkswagen stoppage may spread in South Africa

From Nicholas Ashford  
Johannesburg, June 23

Workers at the Ford and  
General Motors plants in Port  
Elizabeth may decide to join  
the week-long strike begun by  
Volkswagen workers in Uiten-  
hage, and demand a call to  
reached on demands for higher  
wages at a meeting tomorrow  
between management and  
unions.

At Volkswagen 3,500 black  
workers who downed tools a  
week ago went back to work  
yesterday. They are calling for a  
percentage increase in their basic  
wage from 65p to £1.20 an hour.  
Workers at several other auto-  
motive and industrial plants in  
Uitenhage are also still on  
strike, although some returned  
to work this morning.

Tomorrow's meeting will be  
between the Eastern Cape  
branch of the Motor Industrial  
Council, representing the man-  
agement of the three car plants,  
and white and Coloured union  
representatives. The money is to  
be used to ensure that workers are not  
starved back to work."

will be assisted at the meeting  
by a member of the Department  
of Manpower Utilization.

At the weekend a meeting  
between striking black workers  
in Uitenhage and executives  
from the non-racial Federation  
of South African Trade Unions  
(Fosatu) ended with a call by  
Fosatu for strikers to return to  
work except for those em-  
ployed by Volkswagen. At the  
same time separate meetings of  
Ford and General Motors  
workers in Port Elizabeth ex-  
pressed solidarity with strikers  
affected by stoppages have  
returned to work. Two other  
factories have extended dead-  
lines set for striking workers  
to return to their jobs or risk  
dismissal.

International aid: The Inter-  
national Metalworkers' Federa-  
tion sent 50,000 Swiss francs  
(£13,000) to support the Volks-  
wagen strikers at Uitenhage.

A statement from the federa-  
tion said: "The money is to  
ensure that the workers are not  
starved back to work."

## Normal birth for Australia 'test tube' baby

From Our Correspondent  
Melbourne, June 23

Australia's first "test tube"  
baby was born today at the  
Royal Women's Hospital here.  
The baby, a girl, weighed 7lb 14oz,  
Elizabeth Reed was the first of  
the world's first infants  
created by in vitro fertilization  
to be born normally.

At the hospital it was said  
the baby was absolutely won-  
derful and that her mother, Mrs  
Linda Reed, was well.

Mrs Reed, aged 24, spent  
seven hours in labour and the  
birth was a week earlier than  
anticipated.

## Kabul merchants murdered for defying call to strike

Kabul, June 23.—Resistance  
fighters killed seven Kabul  
merchants at the weekend for  
defying a call to close their  
shops.

The strike by city traders,  
which started on Saturday, was  
total by early this morning.  
But by 9 am today, Afghan  
troops forced open a few shops  
in the wholesale dry fruit  
market in central Kabul. How-  
ever, most shops remained  
closed.

Helicopters flew low over  
Kabul bazaar yesterday and  
dropped printed orders from  
the Government telling mer-  
chants to open their stores.  
Children huddled crouched at  
the low flying helicopters and  
shouted insults at the pilots.

Government officials admit-  
ted the killing of only one  
trader by the insurgents, but  
well-informed diplomatic  
sources confirmed that seven  
traders were killed.

The strike is the second in  
Kabul since the Soviet inter-  
vention last December. During  
February 21-22, the Afghan  
capital observed a general  
strike. In the resulting violence,  
at least 60 Afghans were killed  
and hundreds were injured.

On Saturday, when all the  
shops closed, students were  
seen going to school and all  
government offices remained  
open. Insurgents said later that  
educational institutions and  
civil servants were excluded  
from the strike call.

By midday, armoured person-

## Fraser pride given a sporting uppercut

From Douglas Aiton  
Melbourne, June 23

It is now certain that Aus-  
tralia will be sending a team  
to the Moscow Olympics, which  
is a blow to the Government,  
particularly to Mr Malcolm  
Fraser, the Prime Minister, who  
has tirelessly worked for a boy-  
cott.

The Labour Party, however,  
which in the end argued against  
a boycott, and the Australian  
Olympic Federation, which  
emerged weak and divided, have  
also lost credibility.

Mr Fraser must be admired  
for the energy he put into his  
efforts to achieve a boycott,  
although his opponents, includ-  
ing the Labour Party, accuse

## An elephant leaves its mark, even in death

From Trevor Fishlock  
Delhi, June 23

The Supreme Court of India  
is delving into its fund of wis-  
dom to resolve a bitter and  
quintessentially Indian dispute  
involving principle, religion and  
a dead elephant.

Although the elephant has ex-  
pired, the legal process  
focused on it is going on. For the  
heart of the matter is a 150-year  
quarrel between two Brahmin  
sects over the caste mark that  
the elephant at their temple  
should have painted on its fore-  
head.

The elephant traditionally  
plays an important part in  
temple processions in the  
sacred ancient city of  
Kanchipuram in southern India.  
Such is the rivalry between the  
sects, however, that neither can  
stand the thought of the ele-  
phant bearing the other's caste  
mark.

In the 1850s the Madras High  
Court said the temple elephant  
should wear the Thengalai sect  
mark. But the rival Vadagalais  
took the case to the Privy  
Council in London. They lost,  
the Privy Council ruling in  
favour of the Thengalais in the  
1930s, but this was of mainly  
academic concern, because the  
elephant died during the coun-  
cil's deliberations and the  
temple had no elephant for 50  
years.

The dispute was reactivated  
when a new elephant was pre-  
sented, the donor requesting  
that it should bear the Vadagalai  
mark. The Thengalais seethed,  
but after 25 years this elephant  
died, and they got their own  
back when a court ordered that  
the replacement should bear  
their mark.

Five years ago, after another  
court action, it was ruled that  
the elephant should wear the  
different caste marks on alter-  
nate weeks. This seemed sensible,  
but the unfortunate elephant  
had to endure the weekly  
ritual of having one caste mark  
scrubbed off and another  
painted on, while sect repre-  
sentatives watched the opera-  
tion with eagle eyes. The marks,  
both white and roughly horse-  
shoe-shaped, are similar, but the  
small differences are of great  
importance to the sects.

The compromise was unsatis-  
factory. After another hearing,  
judgment went in favour of the  
Thengalais. Naturally, the  
Vadagalais took up the fight  
again and went to the Supreme  
Court.

In the meantime the elephant  
had died. But, dead elephant  
notwithstanding, the Supreme  
Court has issued interim  
judgments that says in future  
the quarrelling sects shall pro-  
vide an elephant each, appro-  
priately painted, which shall  
march abreast in temple proces-  
sions.

Whether this judgment is the  
final one, and whether it will  
satisfy the rival Brahmins,  
remains to be seen.

## Missing UN man back after Afghan venture

Islamabad, June 23.—Mr  
Frederick Kemp, a Canadian  
refugee worker in Pakistan who  
had been missing since June 11,  
turned up in Quetta, capital of  
Pakistan's Baluchistan province  
last night, United Nations offi-  
cials reported today.

Mr Kemp, aged 58, from  
Kingston, Ontario, was last seen  
entering the half-mile no-man's  
land between Pakistan and  
Afghanistan at the Chaman  
border post in Baluchistan. He  
was employed on a short-term  
contract with the United  
Nations High Commissioner for  
Refugees (UNHCR), when he  
disappeared.

The officials said that in a  
brief report to Mr Roman  
Kobaur, the UNHCR chief in  
Pakistan, Mr Kemp had said that  
he had been in Kandahar  
and Kabul. It was not clear  
whether he had been detained.

Reliable diplomatic sources  
said yesterday that British-born  
Mr Kemp was being held as a  
prisoner by the Kabul Govern-  
ment. They said he had been  
taken from Kandahar, the main  
Afghan city, to Baluchistan, to  
Kabul on June 13.

According to the United  
Nations officials Mr Kemp said  
in his report to Mr Kobaur that  
he had stayed in hotels in both  
cities. They also said that he  
had returned to Pakistan with his  
driver in the UNHCR vehicle  
he left in almost two weeks ago.  
—Reuters.

## 's borders opened as er freedoms granted

Bonavia  
23

Authorities in  
proclaimed sweep-  
in the region's  
emitting agricul-  
for two years and  
freedoms which  
st to a dismantle-  
commune system.  
sures went into  
days ago, accord-  
ficial report today

al government has  
ed that Tibet's  
be thrown open  
n people living in  
of Nepal, India,  
im and Burma.

measures are  
reflecting Tibet's  
reunited," say-  
ing its heavy  
livestock and  
unability for high-  
in crops.

past two decades  
cials have tried to  
into line with most  
areas of China,  
emphasis is on  
in. But recently it  
n admitted that  
n of the region  
badly conducted,  
Tibetan people and

## Yugoslavia prepares for Carter visit without Tito's personal touch

From Dossa Trevisan  
Belgrade, June 23

Yugoslavia's new leadership  
is about to have its first  
big venture into international  
statesmanship when President  
Carter arrives here tomorrow  
for a 24-hour visit. As the first  
state visit since President Tito  
died on May 4, the event is  
regarded here as of utmost im-  
portance.

The Yugoslav system of col-  
lective responsibility raises  
problems of which leaders  
should meet Mr Carter. For-  
mally his host will be Mr  
Cvijetin Mijatovic, the Presi-  
dent for a year, and those  
taking part in the talks are  
certain to include Mr Djuran-  
vic, the Prime Minister, and  
Mr Vrhovc, the Foreign  
Minister.

But some prominent person-  
alities here hold power thanks  
to their positions in the Presi-  
dium of the Communist Party  
and according to strict protocol  
would not, therefore, qualify to  
meet Mr Carter. However, it is  
obvious that the President will  
be seeing all the main leaders,

## Yugoslavia prepares for Carter visit without Tito's personal touch

including, for instance, Mr  
Milos Minc, a member of the  
Presidium and an important  
policy-maker.

A high-ranking official here  
said recently that Yugoslav-  
American relations were never  
so good as they are now. Un-  
doubtedly this has been partly  
due to the warm personal  
relations between President  
Carter and President Tito. They  
exchanged letters and views  
and President Carter showed  
great respect for Tito's  
opinions.

This personal touch is now  
missing, and the Yugoslav  
leaders are fully aware of it.  
They realize that the system of  
annual rotation of leadership  
now being applied in Belgrade  
creates problems in inter-  
national relations where state-  
men have become accustomed  
to knowing one another, and  
confidences have been built on  
personal relationships. Never-  
theless, they emphasize that the  
system of collective leader-  
ship is the only practical way  
of conducting business in Yugo-  
slavia. The world, they say, will

## Yugoslavia prepares for Carter visit without Tito's personal touch

have to get used to dealing with  
eight persons rather than one  
man—by which they mean eight  
members of the state presi-  
dency representing six consti-  
tuent republics and two auton-  
omous regions.

The Carter visit, which comes  
at a time when Yugoslavia is  
nicking severe economic prob-  
lems while trying to keep up  
momentum within the non-  
aligned world, is intended to  
demonstrate that the United  
States means what it says in  
voicing support for Yugo-  
slavia's ability, independence,  
and non-alignment. Like all  
state occasions, it is symbolic.  
But it is also to be a working  
visit devoted to bilateral rela-  
tions.

The Yugoslavs feel that the  
scene has now been set for re-  
sumption of détente, but they  
are aware of difficulties in  
view of American elections and  
Soviet intransigence in Afghan-  
istan. Nevertheless, they believe  
that the days are over when  
détente was simply an affair  
of the two superpowers, and  
that an increasing number of

## Yugoslavia prepares for Carter visit without Tito's personal touch

countries will henceforth play  
a role, including Japan, China,  
the allies from both blocks and  
the non-aligned.

They detect signs that within  
the Warsaw Pact, Russia's  
allies are seeking a greater  
degree of independence. This  
they regard as a development  
of great importance, particularly  
in recent months when the  
Soviet block reacted to the  
invasion in Afghanistan with  
degrees of differentiation show-  
ing that pressures within the  
block are increasing.

President Carter's presence  
here demonstrates the contin-  
uity of American interest, which  
is of the utmost importance to  
maintain the balance on which  
Yugoslavia's position rests.

Suspicion of Soviet intentions  
remains, despite recent assur-  
ances that Russia intends to  
honour the agreements pledging  
it to respect Yugoslavia's integ-  
rity and independence.

Yugoslavia will strive to  
maintain good relations with  
both Russia and America, just  
as it has done in the past.

## Yugoslavia prepares for Carter visit without Tito's personal touch

Nevertheless, a high-ranking  
Yugoslav pointed out that 80  
per cent of Yugoslav technology  
comes from the West, and more  
than 60 per cent of its trade  
is with the West.

Belgrade has felt all along  
that the Carter Administration  
has shown a better understand-  
ing of Yugoslavia's problems  
and aims. Economically Yugo-  
slavia is obtaining facilities  
that go beyond the most  
favoured nation treatment—  
an important matter when,  
in order to resolve its balance of  
payments problems, it is set  
on increasing exports. In fact,  
the Yugoslav case has been  
better understood by Washing-  
ton than by the EEC countries,  
who for a number of years  
have been dragging their feet.  
Only recently have they come  
up with an agreement which  
would make it easier for Yugo-  
slavia to export to the Nine.

The Carter Administration is  
also considered to have had a  
better understanding of the  
Third World, while Yugo-  
slavia's role within the non-  
aligned group has been aimed

## Yugoslavia prepares for Carter visit without Tito's personal touch

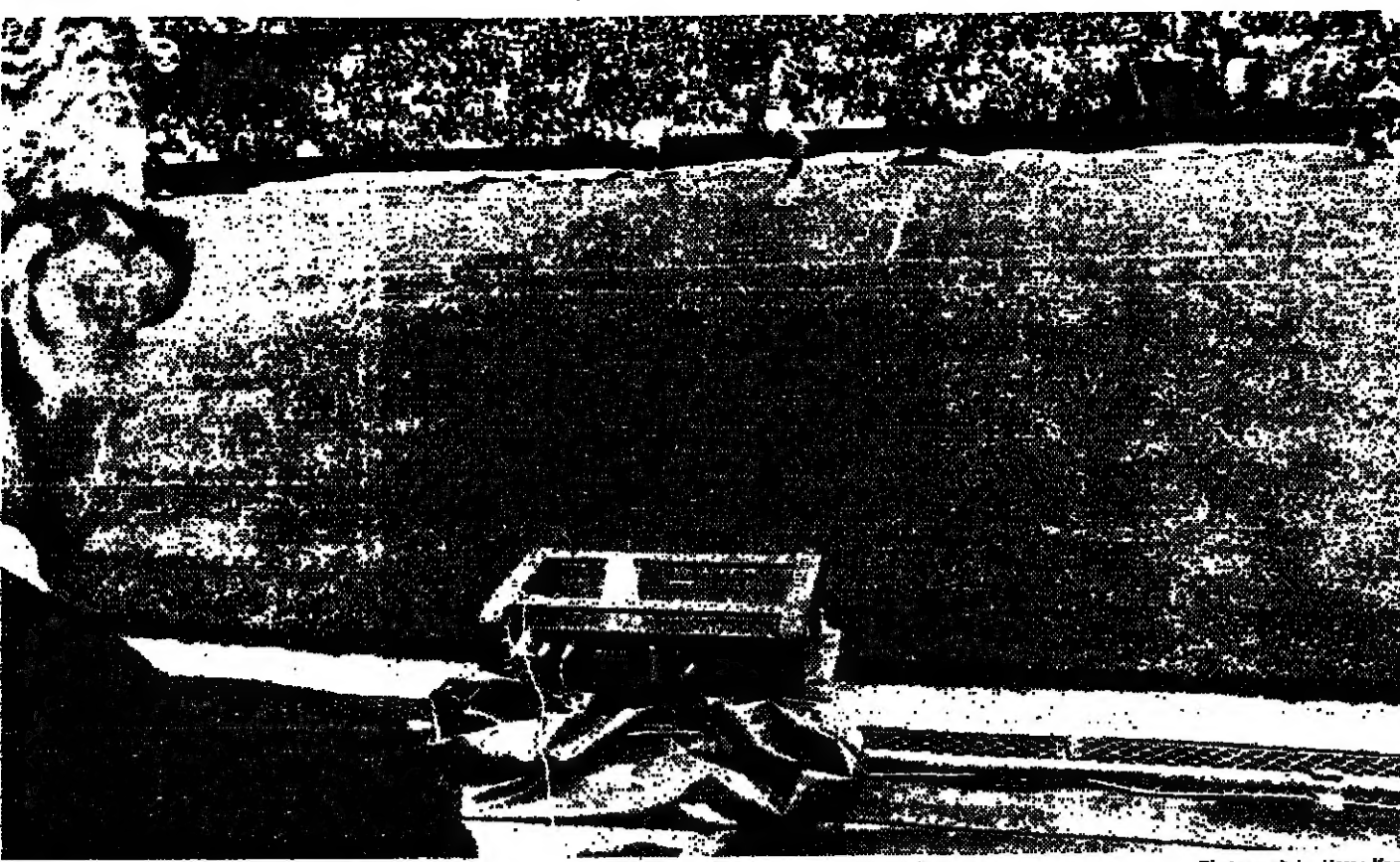
at stopping the spread of  
Soviet influence. Since the in-  
vasion of Afghanistan, this  
concern in Belgrade has be-  
come still more apparent. The  
result has been that relations  
with Moscow have remained  
cool, although in recent weeks  
both sides seem to have made  
some effort to improve them.  
Party-to-party relations, for ex-  
ample, have practically ceased,  
and only very recently have  
there been signs of agreement  
to resume them on a lower  
level. There have been talks  
recently on increasing exports  
to Russia.

Belgrade has noted with  
approval Washington's attitude  
to Yugoslav extremists ac-  
tivities in the United States which  
now seem to have become  
firmer. President Carter has on  
several occasions said publicly  
that the United States would  
not tolerate activity of anti-  
Yugoslav extremists. At  
present there are American pris-  
oners, accused of direct involvement  
in terrorist activities against  
Yugoslav citizens and property.



## SPORT

## Tennis



Wimbledon unveils an electronic eye which can line judge, in use for the first time at a major championship.

## El Shafei takes Borg down memory lane

By Rex Bellamy

Tennis Correspondent

The first day of the Wimbledon championships seemed to be a case of tennis interrupting the showers. As an example, Björn Borg took four hours and eight minutes to complete a 90-minute match with El Shafei. Borg was by the inevitable loss of continuity, this was often a pleasing spectacle.

Shafei, like Borg, was a Davis Cup player at the age of 15. He is also one of the three men who have beaten Borg at Wimbledon. But that was in 1974, when Borg was only 18, and the Egyptian was 25 and at the peak of his career. Shafei has since dropped out of the picture and has put on weight. There were times yesterday when his end of the court seemed unreasonably large—partly because Borg's passing shots made it seem so, and partly because Shafei is not as agile as he used to be.

Even so Shafei played remarkably well for a qualifier who has become an unfamiliar figure on the circuit. He always had a knack of producing good performances against the celebrities of the game, and his tennis yesterday was a good deal better than might have been expected from a player who has semi-retired. His left-handed service was so fierce that he won the first game of the second set with a service that smashed Borg's racket, leaving the Swede holding what looked like an angler's landing net that had been run over by a car.

The first four games of that second set all went to deuce and it was exciting to see Shafei's means and deceptive final flourish. He was obviously beginning to feel the way he used to feel when playing the circuit full time. There was never much chance that he could win but he certainly gave Borg's service returns a sharpening challenge. Once again, Borg's ground strokes were both accurate and deceptive. It is always difficult for a rallyer to cover a passing shot if he is given no warning whatever of its direction.

The total of scratches from the men's singles eventually amounted to six: Solomon, Noah, Dember, and de Groot. It was a pity that the last game of the day was a few players who had feared the Wimbledon singles would have

to manage without them. The entire first round was scheduled to be played yesterday, but with almost three hours lost to the rain, the championships were off to such a bad start that it seemed extraordinary (it always does) that the committee refused to start play until two o'clock in the afternoon. The reason for this is primarily the fact that the organization of the tournament has traditionally been geared to a two o'clock start, but it may not be too much to suggest that the committee's decision to start at two o'clock was a concession to the fact that the rain was not to start until two o'clock in the afternoon.

It seems that the Men's International Professional Tennis Council have managed to clarify the responsibilities of tournament committees, and the grand prize supervisors. In future, the tournament committees at the four "grand slam" tournaments must obviously accept the rules of the tournament if they are to compete in it. But the committee has been granted the right to apply those rules themselves. The supervisors (the ultimate authority in all other grand prize tournaments) will serve only in an advisory capacity, if at all. This situation was brought to a head during the French championships when Guillermo Vilas was granted a 45-minute period of grace because of illness and refused to play. The M.I.P.T.C. have decided that the French federation should compensate Vilas for the prize money he may be said to have lost by not playing. The French federation has graciously agreed that they will pay this penalty. He could easily have refused the M.I.P.T.C. decision.

### Men's singles

First round  
BORG (Sweden) beat El Shafei (Egypt) 6-3, 6-3, 6-3, 6-3, 6-3.  
Lendl (USA) beat Martin (USA) 6-3, 6-3, 6-3, 6-3, 6-3.  
C. C. (Australia) beat P. Gonzalez (USA) 6-3, 6-3, 6-3, 6-3, 6-3.  
Lendl (USA) beat P. B. Manson (USA) 6-3, 6-3, 6-3, 6-3, 6-3.

## McEnroe too good for Walts and enemies

By John Karter

Tennis Correspondent

Those nasty unsporting types who sat expectantly around Court No. 1 hoping to see John McEnroe fall flat on his cherry-coloured headband in his opening match yesterday were disappointed. From the word go, McEnroe hustled into the fourth round by Tim Gullislon last year, had the look of a man in no mood to make anything like such a quick departure this time as he knocked the stuffing out of his Buchu Walts, the man with the blonde hair and the bad attitude.

Those who came to see exchanges of a different and more sinister kind were disappointed too. A meeting between McEnroe, seeded No. 1, but branded public enemy No. 1 by some tabloid press, and Walts, who achieved notoriety when he hit the bottle, quite literally, after losing in the Wimbledon quarter-finals, was it in true, potentially explosive. However, McEnroe, carefully nurturing his promised new image, and Walts, who had little to complain about anyway, were both in good luck. The McEnroe machine was in its relentless way.

The lofty sunbathed head towering over the Wimbledon crowds this week belongs to Teddy Tilling, the man who, back in less permissive 1949, was accused of bringing sin and vulgarity into tennis. Mr. Tilling, aged 70, remains unrepentant. His "crime" was to sew a strip of lace into the poodles of one Gussie Moran, known in the tennis trade as "Gorgeous Gussie", and a lady not averse to a little public attention.

He went on to become the most famous dress designer in the history of the game. Between 1949 and 1979 he dressed 16 Wimbledon and 15 United States champions, and literally hundreds of other players. Mr. Tilling, who is 6ft 5in tall, lives now in Philadelphia and is back at Wimbledon for the first time since 1975. He made Chris Lloyd's dress last year and he is making another for the bride of Björn Borg this summer.

ger man look clumsy on a slippery surface that was hardly conducive to quick turning. Walts could never find the answer to McEnroe's wickedly curving services either. On several occasions he was hit by inswinging balls to his body, which he could not decide whether to take on his backhand or to run around and take on his forehand. The slow build-up to McEnroe's service seems somehow hypnotic, like watching a cobra uncurling before its lethal strike.

But perhaps McEnroe's greatest strength yesterday was his return of service. He rarely pulled out a ball to his body, which he could not decide whether to take on his backhand or to run around and take on his forehand. The slow build-up to McEnroe's service seems somehow hypnotic, like watching a cobra uncurling before its lethal strike.

In the third set Walts had run out of ideas, enthusiasm, and energy. He was hit by a ball to the chest, and he looked relieved. He was hit by a ball to the chest, and he looked relieved. He was hit by a ball to the chest, and he looked relieved.

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## Cricket

## A royal visit accompanies Botham's appointment

By John Woodcock

Cricket Correspondent

LORD'S: England, with all their second innings wickets in hand, need 198 to make West Indies bat again.

Rain, starting after 35 minutes' play, ended the second Cornhill Test match for the day at Lord's yesterday. Whenever hopes were raised of a resumption, the next heavy shower came to douse them. In between rain, the tea was served and the Queen was paying her annual visit. It was announced that Ian Botham will captain England in their next Test match.

To have relieved Botham of the captaincy after only two games would have been a disaster. Botham has been in England since the start of the tour, and he has been in England since the start of the tour, and he has been in England since the start of the tour.

Botham is not conditioned to failure or failure. He is a man who must be the man to do it again. Botham is not conditioned to failure or failure. He is a man who must be the man to do it again.

Whereas the Queen's grand-father had the reputation for being a bit of a dandy, the Queen's grand-father had the reputation for being a bit of a dandy. The Queen's grand-father had the reputation for being a bit of a dandy.

In the morning Gooch had carried on evening. Dispersing anything that was short of a crowd with certainty and power. In one over he hooked Gooch for one four and then he hooked Gooch for one four.

Derbyshire v Essex  
Derbyshire: 1st Innings: 100 (10 wickets).  
Essex: 1st Innings: 100 (10 wickets).

Warwickshire v Northants  
Warwickshire: 1st Innings: 100 (10 wickets).  
Northants: 1st Innings: 100 (10 wickets).

Yorkshire v Notts  
Yorkshire: 1st Innings: 100 (10 wickets).  
Notts: 1st Innings: 100 (10 wickets).

Hampshire v Gloucester  
Hampshire: 1st Innings: 100 (10 wickets).  
Gloucester: 1st Innings: 100 (10 wickets).

For the record  
Football  
Show jumping  
Confusion over boxer's condition

Baseball  
No play yesterday  
Todays cricket

Swimming  
Popular merge projected with a new formula

Motor racing  
Popular merge projected with a new formula

## Featherstone warns of things to come

By Alan Gibson

Cricket Correspondent

By Alan Gibson  
CRICKET: Somerset, with five first innings wickets in hand, are 151 runs behind Glamorgan.

On Saturday Glamorgan had 300 and Somerset 17 for one. On Sunday Somerset had 17 for one and Glamorgan had 300.

Featherstone, with his off-spin, came on as first change and, on a pitch that was a little dry, he bowled Rose at 35 in the nineteenth over.

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## Scot gets I wish to see an English ritual

By Keith Macklin

Cricket Correspondent

MANCHESTER: Kent has 40 for no wicket in the innings against Lancashire.

Yesterday was to have been a momentous day in the history of English cricket. It was to be the first time that a batsman had scored a century in a Test match.

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## Randall makes Yorkshire pay dearly for errors

By Alan Gibson

Cricket Correspondent

Derbyshire: 1st Innings: 100 (10 wickets).  
Essex: 1st Innings: 100 (10 wickets).

Warwickshire: 1st Innings: 100 (10 wickets).  
Northants: 1st Innings: 100 (10 wickets).

Yorkshire: 1st Innings: 100 (10 wickets).  
Notts: 1st Innings: 100 (10 wickets).

Hampshire: 1st Innings: 100 (10 wickets).  
Gloucester: 1st Innings: 100 (10 wickets).

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Popular merge projected with a new formula











One more way Britain can be sure of Shell



## A lonely Atlantic beach. Kids planting strings of marram grass.

### What's happening?



Hazel Barbour,  
Shell Community Affairs

"Seven years ago, visiting parties of children and teachers from Greenhall

High School, near Edinburgh, began to notice serious erosion of the marram-grassed sand dunes here at Mellon Udrigle in the Scottish North West.

Wind, rain and sheep were quickly returning it to featureless sand.

Douglas Hewat, the school's principal PE teacher, took action.

Under his leadership, successive groups of children built Dutch fences to start new dunes, replanted tough, stringy marram grass, laid turf and changed the course of a stream in their successful effort to reverse the decline.

This was just one award-winning project in the Shell Better Britain Competition.

Now ten years old, the competition is co-sponsored by the Civic Trust, the Nature Conservancy Council

and Shell, and is designed to encourage young people to take action to improve the environment.

I have been involved in its organisation for four years. What first struck me, when I took on this fascinating job, and what strikes me still, is the degree of enthusiasm the children have for their projects.

They are virtually unstoppable; and that must augur well for a Better Britain!"

**You can be sure of Shell**



If you would like to receive further details of the Shell Better Britain Competition, please write to The Shell Better Britain Competition, The Nature Conservancy Council, PO Box No. 6, Godwin House, George Street, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire PE18 6BU.



# Legal Appointments

## North Sea Oil and Gas London Young Lawyer c. £8500

As a result of the expansion of our business we are looking for a young lawyer keen to make a career in industry. Total Oil Marine Limited is among the principal operators in the North Sea oil and gas industry. We are the UK production and exploration subsidiary of Compagnie Française des Pétroles, one of the world's largest oil companies.

The appointment will involve working on joint venture agreements and sharing in the general activities of our legal department. It offers the opportunity to acquire and develop specialist skills within this exciting and vital industry.

The ideal candidate will be a bright, self-reliant and capable person in his or her early 20's with either a legal qualification or appropriate legal experience. Also important is enthusiasm, an analytical approach and a degree of numeracy.

We offer a negotiable salary of c. £8500 together with the sort of comprehensive benefits package that characterises a forward-thinking company in the oil industry.

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## Thirty years on, as the weekend's clash proved, the Korean conflict is still unresolved

# Bringing the past uncomfortably alive

With an unsettling sense of history, North and South Korean forces clashed on Saturday in a naval and air engagement that brought the two nations, according to the South Koreans, to the brink of war. Thirty years ago tomorrow morning the two countries did indeed go to war in a move that led to direct intervention by the West under the umbrella of the United Nations, and by China in a three-year conflict of great savagery.

Sober men in the West thought it was a far eastern diversion planned by Stalin prior to his ordering his Central European divisions to march to the English Channel before the nascent Nato alliance had a chance to consolidate its position in Germany. Historians now know that the Korean conflict might tip into the Third World War and was far from a diversion. The Korean War has attracted its share of "revisionist" history, designed to overturn the early western orthodoxy that it was part of Moscow's plan to achieve global domination by probing the weak points of the free world.

As early as 1952 the radical



Thirty years ago... South Korean volunteers heading for the front in goods wagons

American journalist F. F. Stone published a book which suggested that the deeply reactionary South Korean President, Syngman Rhee, had colluded with John Foster Dulles, Republican adviser to the Democratic United States Secretary of State, Dean Acheson, to launch a pre-emptive strike against the North designed to provoke the North into retaliation in a form that could be portrayed as communist aggression.

Stone's thesis always contained a fatal flaw. Northern forces greatly outnumbered the

South, whose army was all but driven into the sea in a matter of weeks. There was a distinct lack of readiness about South Korean forces dug in just south of the 38th parallel that Sunday morning in 1950.

American State Department papers now available show that Rhee did indeed have a private meeting with Dulles in Seoul on June 19, 1950, and that he did raise the possibility of assistance. The minutes show some all but explicit promise of a pompous lecture from Dulles, in his best church warden

manner, on the need for the South Korean Government "to prove by its actions that it was in fact a loyal member of the free world in which case it could count on the support of the other members".

The consensus among western historians now is that the Russians certainly armed the North Koreans and expected a war at some point, as Kim had convinced Stalin that the South would collapse at the first probe of the North's bayonet or Krushchev's memo put it, so corrupt was the Rhee régime and so formidable

was the North's guerrilla forces south of the parallel. It seems that the pro-guerrilla faction inside the North Korean régime sparked off the conflict one to two months ahead of the timing discussed by Kim and Stalin, hence the absence of the Soviet delegation at the United Nations and the 36-hour delay before Moscow issued a statement on the invasion.

Professor Geoffrey Warner of the University of Leicester, who published a very thorough review of recent documents and literature on the Korean War in the January 1980 issue of *International Affairs* is developing a new, and as yet, tentative thesis that the war was indeed part of a coordinated local, if not global, offensive by the Soviet Union in the Far East. Professor Warner believes subsequent discord between China and Russia may have led historians to overstate disagreements at the lengthy Stalin-Mao negotiations in Moscow between December 1949 and February 1950.

The talks, it seems, may have led to a tightening up of communist parties in the Far East. In January the Japanese party was criticised by Moscow for its excessive liberalism and promptly came into line. China and Russia in the same month recognized Ho Chi Minh's Vietminh régime as Krushchev's argument of Vietnam and General Giap drew up a plan for a final

offensive to free Vietnam from the French by the end of the year. Licensing North Korea to topple Rhee, whose government was indeed very shaky, could have been part of this general development agreed by Stalin and Mao.

New light may be shed on the outbreak of the war and the intervention of the Chinese in October-November 1950 by British documents to be released on January 1, 1981 under the 30-year rule. Mr John Roper, Labour MP for Farnworth, has secured a promise from the Ministry of Defence that the minutes of British Chiefs of Staff meetings, whose publication has been delayed in recent years by a backlog of work, will be available for 1950 from next January.

Sadly, there is no 30-year rule in Moscow, Peking or Pyongyang to help historians answer some of the outstanding questions. Moscow will learn very little from sending a London Embassy man to the Public Record Office next year. Among the last documents to be placed in his Foreign Office safe by Donald Maclean before defecting to the Soviet Union in 1951 were the minutes of the Truman-Acheson conversations in Washington in December 1950 about the course of the war in Korea and the use of the atomic bomb.

Peter Hennessy

## The fears that are all in the mind

We were standing near the top of this snow-covered slope at Puy St Vincent in the French Alps, the occasional stationary pillow-sized clouds punching holes in the cobalt-blue sky. Our arms were outstretched like wings as we oscillated them alternately, keeping the rhythmic movement of our bodies and the balance of our feet. Behind us a French couple stared in amazement until one of them explained to the other with an outburst of laughter: "Ski psychology! The only rule is that you are flying."

They hadn't seen anything yet. The instructor, a lissom, long-haired Australian named John Faulkner, who could have been the last of the Mohicans when he moved through the trees lower down the mountain, took away our sticks and sent us down the slope empty handed just to prove his point. He was right. Learning how to ski can be enjoyable without being tyrannised by technical instruction which can drive the frustrated beginner into the bar.

It was an introduction to the "inner game" of sport, a method of instruction which began in the United States about five years ago, pioneered by a man called Timothy Gallwey, and is now being developed in Britain by the bearded Sir John Whitmore, a former professional racing car driver who somehow managed to divert himself of the family fortune—about 5,000 acres of farmland in Essex—in his wanderings round the world in search of an approach to life.

He seems to have found it in the "inner game" which extends beyond skiing to instruction to cover many other sports—squash, golf, tennis—as well as business management. Arthur Ashe took an "inner game" course and so did Mark Cox. It has worked for them as it seems to work for beginners. The difficulty about the whole concept is that it is more easy to experience than explain.

### The inner game concept holds that our limitations lie within our minds

Back on the ski slope—our course ran for a week in co-operation with a travel firm called, believe it or not, Snowball—John Faulkner was trying to get rid of our fears of falling. We had been pulled off the nursery slope within the first day and there was this "blue run" down the mountain and through the trees which more often than not, on the first two successful days, we traversed in a horizontal rather than vertical position.

Faulkner, though no tsarist at our lack of progress, had asked instead whether we had seen the film *The Italian Job*, the one in which Michael Caine and his cohorts race mini-coopers through large drain pipes. Most of us had and Faulkner asked us to imagine we were racing minis, including, childish though it may seem, imitating the roar of racing engines. We then had to chase him along this winding and twisting track down the mountain and the wonder was that in concentrating on what we were supposed to be doing we abandoned all self-consciousness or fear of falling and were hardly aware of the snow. We had appeared ungainly, lacking in style to the practised eye, but we mastered the run and learnt how to ski without thinking.

John Whitmore explains the concept this way: "All too often we fall short in our ability to use effectively what we know. There is little value in learning more technique until we can consistently perform those which we already understand. The inner game concept holds that our limitations lie within our minds and that our business management or sporting potential is infinitely greater than we believe it is."

In other words, stop making judgments and evaluations about performance. John Whitmore gave an illustration: "There have been occasions when I—could be anyone else—have sat in the office, screwed up a piece of paper and tossed it without thought into the wastepaper basket across the room. Impressed by accuracy, I sometimes attempt to repeat it with another piece of paper which usually hits the wall off target. What has happened? I am now thinking about it. I am trying to repeat it and I am concerned about the result whereas before, when I was successful, I just let it happen."

The object of the inner game is to dissolve the mental obstacles on the way to achieving individual potential. It means developing an inner game where the brain is not allowed to dictate natural movement. "If you think you are going to hit a tree then the chances are you will," said Sarah Ferguson, a former European free style champion. "Stop being over-conscious about the tree and you will miss it."

All very well for skiing, where it is the individual against a terrain, but what about tennis where the player is pitted against an opponent? John Whitmore sent us off on a one-day course at a tennis club in north London. At no time do I recall any of the instructors telling the participants on the course the techniques of the game. The essence appeared to be to understand what was felt when the ball was hit.

A girl on the course was asked what was her biggest problem in playing tennis. She gave, "I suppose, the combination of all replies when she said 'I was not sure of my serve when I attempted to increase speed of her serve. The instructor tossed her a dozen balls and told her to demonstrate. The first serve went into the box without problem and the following conversation took place:

"Did that feel comfortable?"  
"Yes, but it wasn't very fast."  
"Hit it faster this time."  
"How did that feel?"  
"I felt twinges in my shoulder."

"Well, concentrate on that twinge and don't bother about accuracy."  
The conversation went on in this vein for sometime, the girl localising the twinge and at the same time shifting her stance in serving until she became more comfortable. What she had not noticed was that her serve, though not very accurate, was also accurate. She had stopped trying for accuracy and let her body make the adjustments. It sounded commonsensical. How many sportsmen would deny that they have sometimes been the victims of a fear to improve techniques at the expense of playing naturally and that their game has suffered as a consequence.

John Whitmore says that the object of the coaching is to increase the awareness of the student of what is occurring at a given moment in a "non-judgmental" way. Once tensions are removed, "the student will play up to his or her best ability and very often something else happens which seems miraculous." He explained: "As a product of this heightened awareness, the student reaches an altogether higher level of performance which is the 'right' and natural next step for that particular individual."

The scope for such a concept is seemingly endless and raises all sorts of fascinating questions. What, I asked, John Whitmore, about golf? He said: "The few times that I have played I had taught me more about myself than I really care to know. He threw me a look as if to say 'I had taught me more about myself than I really care to know. He threw me a look as if to say 'I had taught me more about myself than I really care to know. He threw me a look as if to say 'I had taught me more about myself than I really care to know."

Michael Hatfield

## Compromise, compromise, and do nothing...

Bernard Levin

I have a considerable admiration for Mr Neville Sandelson, the embattled Labour MP for Hayes and Harlington, his constituency party organization was captured some time ago by an alliance of various extremists of the left, who have striven ever since to get rid of him and appear to be planning to replace him by a candidate more amenable to the idea of turning this country into a political replica of Bulgaria. So far from accepting his fate, Mr Sandelson has carried the word to the enemy; he is constantly making speeches denouncing the totalitarian infiltrator into the Labour Party, and demanding that his party's leadership should arm itself to fight the danger.

That very fact, however, suggests that Mr Sandelson, for all his grimly accurate appraisal of the Labour Party's crisis, has a certain naivety about his attitude: to expect a leadership led by Mr Callaghan to fight the take-over of the party by democracy's enemies, or anything else for that matter, is akin to expecting a blankman left overnight on the dining room table, to rise from his place and set about knocking down the burglars who have broken in and are busy carrying off the spoils. Mr Sandelson's insistence on the subject exemplifies both halves of this problem: his demand for action on the part of his leaders, and their implacable reluctance to provide it. "There can be no compromise," he says, "with

those who seek to destroy Parliamentary democracy and to undermine national security." But the real problem, of course, is that there can: indeed, Mr Callaghan has done practically nothing for the past year but devise more and more compromises with those who seek to destroy Parliamentary democracy and undermine national security, and every word he utters on the subject of his party's condition is directed to the sole end of finding more such compromises.

Mr Callaghan has recently (at the special one-day conference) agreed to a proposal that the Labour Party should be committed to public theft, in the form of nationalisation without compensation; a proposal that it should take a substantial step along the road to pro-Soviet neutrality, in the form of an increasingly unilateralist defence policy; and a proposal that would make the destruction of Parliamentary democracy much simpler, in the form of the abolition of the House of Lords. Mr Callaghan believes in none of these policies and disapproves of all three proposals: if, at the party's full autumn conference, these proposals become official party policy, and to them are added such additional planks as leaving the EEC, moving towards leaving Nato and giving the right to elect the Labour Party leader to a group outside Parliament and the right to compose the party's

election manifesto to the fellow-travellers on the NEC, Mr Callaghan will be no less opposed to them, and will disapprove of them equally. But he will accept them and, come the election, campaign on them. And if Mr Sandelson, and a few other Labour MPs, repudiate these policies, and are ousted by their constituency parties as a consequence, Mr Callaghan will instantly and unequivocally betray them.

That, after all, is what he and the rest of the party's moderate leadership did in the case of Mr Prentice: while Mr Prentice was battling with his extremists, a number of moderate Labour MPs made statements of support for him, and some even of criticism of the party's moderate leadership. But when Mr Prentice, at the annual party conference, was booed and abused into silence by the same forces, Mr Callaghan and the rest of them studiously looked the other way.

War is it any use looking to any possible successor to Mr Callaghan, for it is not just the Owens and Hattersleys who will rat, but the very Healesys as well. Not long ago, I wrote a column here in which I said that if Mr Healey were to succeed Mr Callaghan he would certainly fight the totalitarian

threat to the Labour Party, but that if he lost he might nevertheless bow to its victory and continue as a captive leader. That was only a few months ago, and not only is it already clear that he certainly would be willing to play the role of palace eunuch to the Haroun-al-Rashids of the left, but it is in addition already doubtful if he would even fight vigorously in the first place. And yet you could not find a man more thoroughly aware of what is at stake than Mr Healey, not to mention one more implacably opposed to the destruction of Parliamentary democracy, if he were willing to acquiesce (after full discussion) cannot deny that it was passed by conference—all constitutional provisions faithfully observed. Threat much exposed to the destruction of Parliamentary democracy, if he were willing to acquiesce (after full discussion) cannot deny that it was passed by conference—all constitutional provisions faithfully observed. Threat much exposed to the destruction of Parliamentary democracy, if he were willing to acquiesce (after full discussion) cannot deny that it was passed by conference—all constitutional provisions faithfully observed.

Suppose, that the autumn conference of the Labour Party does indeed repeat the kind of resolutions I have listed, and make them even more intransigent, official party policy, by doing so. Some Labour MPs (and only the smaller handful, incidentally) have hinted that

they would not regard themselves as bound by such policies, and would fight the next election on contrary policies. What is the sense of that? The party would begin to break up, rival factions would fight the same seas, and the split so long awaited would take place. But of course the assumption is wrong. The constitutional doctrine of collective Cabinet responsibility was casually abandoned by Harold Wilson over the EEC referendum, and the doctrine of a common policy in an election will be no less cheerfully disposed of by Mr Callaghan, who will declare that the Labour Party is a tolerant and broad-minded organisation, indeed a Broad Church, that it can, and should, include a wide diversity of views, and that the fact that it is a party policy, to say, nationalise the means of production of trade unions three votes each in Parliamentary elections does not in any way preclude individual candidates—provided, of course, that they have not been replaced by their constituents' representatives. Resolving the way that such measures are inopportune, premature, or even mildly undesirable.

But the point is, the "bold moderates" will themselves happily accept such an arrangement, and indeed spend most of the election stressing the things on which the whole party is agreed—such as the nationalisation of the banks, the building societies and the insurance

companies, together with the suppression of all private schools, the appointment of Mr Michael Maclean as Commissioner of Police and a 75 per cent reduction in the defence budget.

So you see, Mr Neville Sandelson is wrong, or at any rate unworriedly lax in his choice of words. When he says there can be no compromise with those who seek to destroy Parliamentary democracy and undermine national security, what he means is that there has already been a long series of compromises with those who seek to destroy Parliamentary democracy and undermine national security, that there are shortly to be a lot more compromises with those who seek to destroy Parliamentary democracy and undermine national security, and that where the present leadership of the Labour Party is concerned, together with any conceivable replacement for that leadership, all suggestions for further compromise with those who seek to destroy Parliamentary democracy and undermine national security will be gratefully received, carefully considered, pronounced admirable in content and no less so in intention, and carried out just as soon as those who seek to destroy Parliamentary democracy and undermine national security signify their kind—say, "gracious—willing us to imagine we were racing minis, including, childish though it may seem, imitating the roar of racing engines. We then had to chase him along this winding and twisting track down the mountain and the wonder was that in concentrating on what we were supposed to be doing we abandoned all self-consciousness or fear of falling and were hardly aware of the snow. We had appeared ungainly, lacking in style to the practised eye, but we mastered the run and learnt how to ski without thinking."

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Caroline Moorehead

## So many priorities for the world disabled congress

On Friday Mr Alfred Morris will be in Winnipeg, Canada, opening the World Congress for the Disabled. As the only man in the world ever to have held the job of Minister for the Disabled, in the Conservative Government, he is extremely well placed to preside over what is effectively the first official function of the International Year of Disabled People, 1981.

United Nations decreed international years are of necessity inordinately bureaucratic and record-keeping, and the YDP is no exception. The YDP party with the advantage that much more time than is customary has gone into the planning, so that what emerges at Winnipeg, in the

shape of guide, plan of action or charter for next year, and for the eighths, will genuinely be the result of a great deal of discussion on a worldwide level. Indeed, if it does nothing else, whatever comes out of Winnipeg will serve to alert the world to the size and scale of the problem: that, for instance, in one every four people is in some way involved, either personally or through their families, with disability; that some 500 million people in the world are disabled; or that India has more disabled people than we have people.

During the five years that Alfred Morris was Minister for the Disabled, government

spending on cash help for chronically sick and disabled people tripled from £474m in 1973-74 to £1,574m in 1978-79. His time in office saw considerable improvement in the fields of hearing, the extension of parking concessions for the disabled, improved educational possibilities for handicapped children, and grants for employers to adapt their premises so as to be able to employ more disabled people.

Yet this is barely a fraction of what remains to be done. Those whose sight, hearing or physical ability is in some way impaired, struggle in a world where there are high steps, few lifts, narrow doors, blurred

signs. One in every three children who leave school in this country today with some kind of disability never finds a job. One of the priorities at the congress, and something that Alfred Morris is known to feel strongly about, is likely to be the area of prevention. It has long been known that over 20 million children die each year from easily preventable diseases—pneumonia, meningitis, poliomyelitis, like smallpox these could be eradicated, just as the blindness that comes from vitamin A deficiency and trachoma could in fact be stopped for as little, it is thought, as 5p per child.

The document that will emerge from the Winnipeg conference is also likely to focus on the need for community, rather than institutional care, and will undoubtedly stress the importance of setting up proper rehabilitation services—what, in particular, those that do not rely on expensive, imported equipment.

"Coordination is important in seeking to provide a better life for disabled people," said Mr Morris recently. "It can be almost as frustrating and damaging to the morale of a disabled person to receive the wrong help, or the right help when it is too late, as to receive no help at all." He would like to see a minister

as a series of appendices. One, which includes a list of proposed Bills, has a covering letter from the secretary of the Lib-Lab consultative committee, Mr C. J. Maclean, of the Privy Council Office, calling that you readily agreed that this would be sent on a personal basis and that total list is for your eyes only."

Mr Steel feels his last chapter, which looks to the future and at the question of centre parties, and was written after Roy Jenkins's Dimbleby lecture, could be called topical. Like motorways and airports, such places have their uses. But not near us, please!

### Hamburgers

Is Hampstead really to have a two-story McDonald's hamburger restaurant at its heart? Such was the grisly prospect revealed in the latest issue of our admirable weekly, the *Hampstead and Highgate Express* ("Ham and High").

Forgive me for again chronicling the mad dream of a once useful and sociable high street into a succession of fashion boutiques and restaurants catering mainly for passing trade. But the disease is simply a more terminal version of an all-too-widespread contagion.

The latest threat is that the American chain of hamburger purveyors will take over the biggest single shop in Hampstead, a branch of Woolworth's whose closure later this summer had already caused considerable dismay. Residential spaces

are already rippling with horror at the thought of the litter, cars and noisy young people likely to result from the lure of the hamburger.

The best hope seems to be that the Council, unable otherwise to control the conversion of shops from one use to another, will refuse planning permission on the ground that Hampstead already has more than 30 restaurants. With a McDonald's branch available in Golders Green, Kenilworth and, before long, Swiss Cottage, fast food enthusiasts do not have far to go to find their blessed burgers.

Caroline Moorehead

### Blunt words at the Academy

A. J. P. Taylor, the well-known historian, intends to resign as a Fellow of the British Academy if its members decide at their annual meeting on July 4 to deprive Professor Anthony Blunt of his fellowship.

The council of the BA (which does for the humanities roughly what the Royal Society does for science) is expected to recommend that Professor Blunt be thrown out, though no doubt in more measured language.

Mr Taylor believes that "would amount to a witch-hunt." "If the witch-hunt were carried through and he were expelled, I would resign my fellowship," he told me yesterday. "I could not be a Fellow of an Academy which uses the late Senator McCarthy as its patron saint. It's not the duty of the Academy to probe into the behaviour of Fellows, except on grounds of scholarship." Where would the Academy draw the line? Might he himself be excluded if he incited people to civil disobedience in favour of nuclear disarmament? he wondered.

Mr Taylor also expressed scepticism about the evidence of Professor Blunt's treachery, despite the latter's own admissions. "I said he worked for the KGB. But all Andrew



A. J. P. Taylor: Sceptical

Boyle's information came from a disaffected member of the CIA—what is there to choose between them?—and a dead and unreliable character who was a friend of mine, Gormy Reed."

It is possible of course that the Academy's members will adopt some typically British compromise resolution which condemns Blunt's conduct without actually doing anything about it. One way or another, the Academy's President, Sir Kenneth Dover, is likely to be chairing a lively meeting.

### Savoy frill

Three extremely handsome eight-foot high and lavishly decorated mirrors, long hidden behind plasterboard, have come to light in the course of exten-

sive refurbishment at the Savoy Hotel. The mirrors, which are adorned with coloured glass flowers spilling from a garden urn, are thought to date from the early 1900s, when the hotel was extended from the original building overlooking the Thames right back to the Strand.

The large room in which they have emerged was until recently where dinner and cabaret were available. Owing to slushy demand and the rising cost of television-orientated performers, cabaret was discontinued in January. The River Room was revamped as the main dining room; and the former dining room, with its remarkable rising floor for the cabaret, is now mirrors and all being converted into a large, comfortable foyer where one can meet, have tea or a drink, and if not worried about the impending bill, relax.

When it is finished in September, with glass globes into the River Restaurant, it will be possible to look straight through the lounge to the Thames from the main Strand entrance.

We journalists are often looking for a "pizz" on which to hang a story. Mr Gormy Reed has sent the *Express* one. It is a very robust, Russian clothes-peg, bought at his local Twickenham branch of Shoppers' Paradise, a subsidiary of Fine Fare Ltd. While

Taiwanese clothes pegs cost 35p per two dozen, the Soviet version retails at only 25p for the same number, and Mr Williams wonders how many *Express* will have to die before Fine Fare stops importing them.

### Pact papers

Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, believes—and no doubt hopes—there will be "some raised eyebrows" in Westminster over his inclusion of a number of official minutes relating to the Lib-Lab pact of happy memory, in his forthcoming book *A House Divided*, due out on Thursday from Weidenfeld.

"If a cabinet minister writes his memoirs, they are normally cleared with the Secretary to the Cabinet Office, as you know," Mr Steel told me. "I didn't fall into that category, and the minutes of the Lib-Lab consultative committee didn't fall into that category either. They fell instead into a kind of no-man's land created by a novel constitutional device."

Such at any rate was Mr Steel's interpretation of the situation, and he does not seem to have gone out of his way to seek official blessing for his disclosure of material that would normally have remained under wraps for 30 years, but is not necessarily the more interesting for that.

The minutes are grouped together at the end of the book

as a series of appendices. One, which includes a list of proposed Bills, has a covering letter from the secretary of the Lib-Lab consultative committee, Mr C. J. Maclean, of the Privy Council Office, calling that you readily agreed that this would be sent on a personal basis and that total list is for your eyes only."

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### The real Alice

Some half a dozen British publishers have been tracking down to the wilds of Gloucestershire to inspect a large cache of unpublished material concerning Alice Liddell, later *Through the Looking Glass*, the real-life model for Lewis Carroll's eponymous heroine.

The material includes a couple of letters to her from Lewis Carroll himself, photographs of her by Lewis Carroll, and by Julia Margaret Cameron, family letters including many from her three sons from the trenches in World War I, sketch books which show her own artistic accomplishment, and about 100 different editions of the two Alice books, including Brazilian, Korean and Latin translations.



All this is to be turned into a double-edged handsome book about Alice's life and times by a youngish Yorkshire school teacher, Colin Gordon, whose previous book *A Richer Dust* evolved from a find of Edwardian photos.

The present owner of the material is Mary Jean C. Clair, granddaughter of Alice Liddell, whose father collected much of the material and helped build up the way of the most famous little girl in English literature.

Curdie Brown, the literary agent, are looking for a "considerable sum" for the package deal of material plus author, no doubt hoping the nostalgia boom will not have wholly ebbed away by the time of publication.

### Delay reaction

Mr Michael Heseltine, the Secretary of State for the Environment, has been finding it hard to get ammunition for his campaign against long delays in planning decisions.

He raised the issue when he went to lunch at the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors last autumn, and asked the RICS to provide examples from its members' experience.

Two requests for such instances were inserted in the institution's journal. But only about 50 were forthcoming. Considering there are some 400,000 applications for planning permission a year, it seemed a modest haul, and Mr Heseltine duly expressed his disappointment. Now a working party has been set up by the RICS to look into the matter. It's not, I was assured, that planning delays were indeed, a recent survey *Building Design* suggests less than one in three applications are decided within the statutory eight weeks. It's more that applications are left in a limbo of indecision with local authorities.

Roger Bertho







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**The introduction to property matters**

## Inner-city partners in development

In the 30 years after the Second World War, Manchester, like Britain's other big industrial cities, tried to resolve the planning, population and industrial problems which had accumulated over the previous 100 years.

These problems arose from the overcrowding and congestion of both housing and industry, and the solution attempted was to create new towns and to encourage dispersal to them. In the Manchester region the new towns of Runcorn, Skelmersdale, Warrington and Central Lancashire were created.

The policy was successful in coping with the urgency of the situation, but by the mid-1970s a new phase had begun which required a reversal. For Manchester it meant that with the inner city area cleared, or due to be cleared, of residential and industrial slums, the time had arrived to attract once again the new housing and new industries needed to regenerate the life of the city.

The need for a change of emphasis in inner-city planning was at length recognized by central government. In 1976, it was welcomed by local authority planners though many thought that it should have been introduced much earlier. "It was a logical progression", Mr Brian Parnell, Manchester's city planning officer, says. "The space had been created and it was necessary to fill it."

Manchester was chosen as one of a limited number of places to participate in an inner city partnership scheme. This will help to develop 18 wards in the heart of Manchester and eight neighbouring wards of Salford: the partners are the Government, the two cities with their health authorities and the Greater Manchester County Council.

Mr Parnell points out: "The partnership's assistance is really a bonus to supplement our existing programme, a topping-up of the mainstream effort that is going on all the time." In financial terms the topping-up will be an allocation of £10m to Manchester in 1980-81, and it appears to be the Government's intention to continue the aid for about 10 years, though whether at the existing rate remains to be seen. There is, however, evidence that the present Government intends to continue the partnership arrangements with local authorities which were



County Hall near Piccadilly Gardens.

## Thread has frayed, but city will not fall

When I arrived to take a reporting job in Manchester almost 30 years ago, the dire warnings of a cockney news editor still fresh in my ears. "Cottonopolis" was still a reality rather than a legend. Although the seeds of change were even then being sown, Manchester was still a textile city.

Cotton men, fresh from the Exchange, packed the lunch-time chop-houses, and the newspapers (many more of them in those days) employed industrial correspondents who wrote of little else but cloth.

Now the vast—and beautiful—shell of the Exchange houses a splendid modern theatre; fond memories of the old Cross Street newspaper office lie buried beneath the huge yellow brick pile of an Arndale Centre—a monument to the lavatorial school of architecture—and, while some of the chop-houses still flourish, there is little talk these days of yarn.

And well they might. Manchester and textiles are no longer synonymous. Now, when the industry finds its way on to the daily news schedules, it is sure to be in the context of yet another mill closure, still more redundancies, or one more crisis de cour directed to an unheeding Westminster and Whitehall.

The last important textile meeting I attended in Manchester brought forth the gloomy prediction that the industry is on a "disappearing act" which will, unless something drastic is done, lead to its extinction within a decade. The prognosis has since been revised by some industry spokesmen who are saying that, with mill closing at the rate of one a week, the end of the line will be reached in three years.

Things may not turn out to be quite as bad as that, but the North-west, in general, and Manchester in particular, has had to come to terms with the fact that the industry on which it was built will never again provide the thread by which hangs a nation's bread.

So what of Manchester today: a city much changed, physically and economically, since that rain-soaked evening when I arrived, suitcase in hand, at the old Central Station—now derelict, and destined (so it is planned) to become a grand new exhibition centre.

Much has gone—a lot of it without regret. Vast areas have been bulldozed. New shops and tall office blocks abound. The slums have been swept from the inner city, and a great deal of industry with them. And there have been some tragic mistakes in redevelopment: skyscraper flats; the Ardwick housing horror ("Fort Ardwick", the unhappy residents call it).

Some curious shapes loom on the commercial skyline—huge concrete and smoked glass sandwiches, looking like gigantic liquorice allsorts.

The National Computing Centre has settled comfortably beside the new BBC regional headquarters. Granada's neon shines forth across "Granada Island", and the ever-expanding university campus follows the demolition gangs remorselessly towards the city's southern extremity.

In the city centre the evidence of Manchester's role as the commercial capital of the region is clear—although challenged, as ever, by Liverpool, 36 miles away by the Manchester Ship Canal.

Banking, insurance, administration: these are the city's main functions now, and little enough is made by hand or machine, within sight or sound of Albert Square these days. Merchant and foreign banking especially have grown quickly in recent years.

Commercially, then, Manchester is healthy and thriving. As in so many other of Britain's cities it is the inner city zones—the areas where substandard housing and older industries have been cleared—that are now the focus of attention.

Manchester has launched a multi-million-pound programme to revitalize these areas over the next three years. It has been prepared by the Manchester-Salford Inner City Partnership Committee, chaired by Lord Bellwin, Under-Secretary of State at the Department of the Environment.

The programme will involve capital spending of more than £22m in the three years and about £3.5m of revenue spending in each of those years. The current first-year programme, with about £6m of capital cost, includes £1.7m on industrial and commercial projects, a similar sum on improvement to the inner city environment, more than £1m on new social, educational, cultural and recreational facilities, and a similar amount on schemes to be carried out by voluntary organizations.

The industrial projects include the development of "nursery units" to encourage the creation of new jobs in the inner zones; the development of industrial improvement areas; the renovation of some factories; site clearances; some new industrial training facilities.

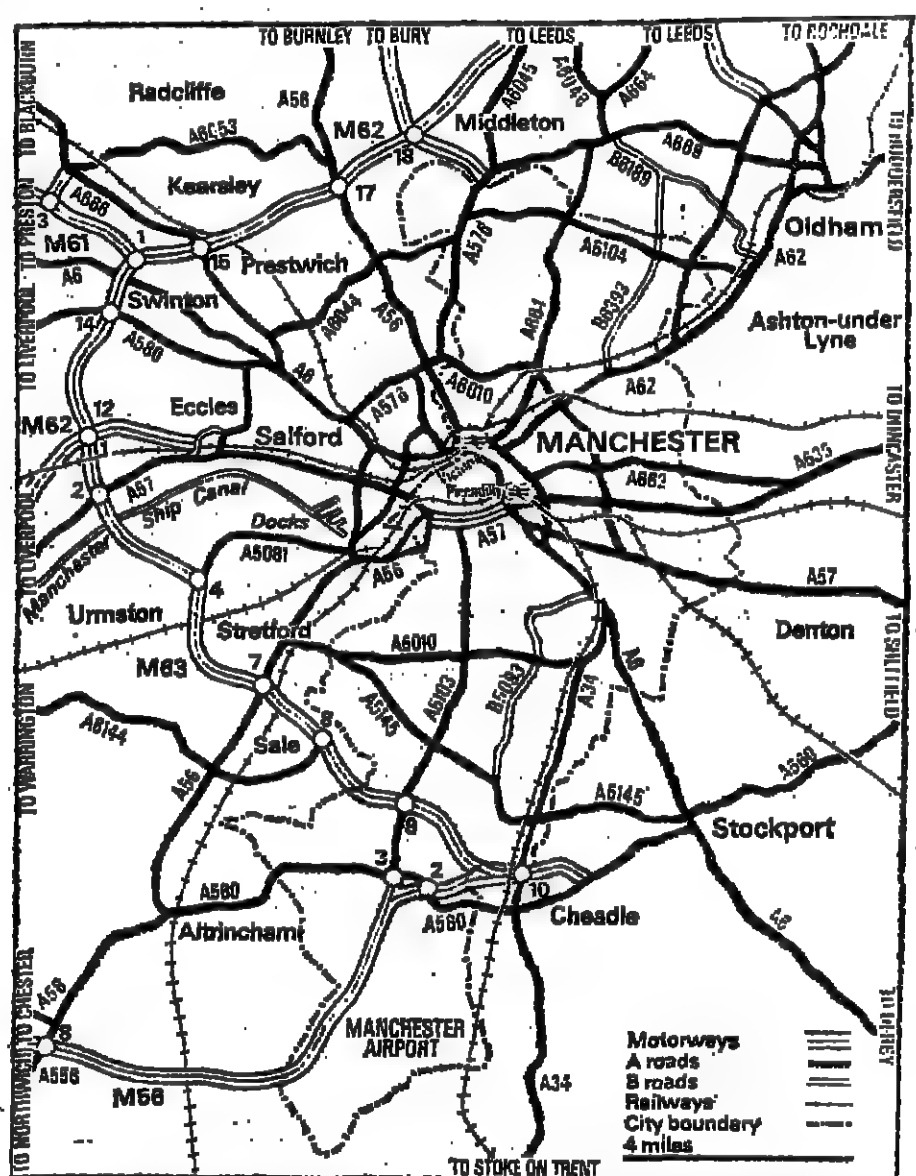


A new housing development in the Deansgate area.

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Northern Industrial Correspondent



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## Pioneer who has put his stamp on computer science

able index to the of the most significant developments of this century will Manchester University with Kitty Hawk, and others, became the start of modern computer design soon after Tom Kilburn, who led the university department of computer science, began his work there in 1946.

Developing the prototype of the world's first computer, the Ferranti Mark 1, was then developed in the early 1950s. Kilburn, assisted by a team of

mercally available computers. The first Manchester computer, the Mark 1, became operational in June 1948, and immediately established a lead in the field of big computers despite the large amounts of effort and finance that were being put into similar projects in the United States. A government contract was awarded to Ferranti to produce a commercial version of that machine, which was developed as the Ferranti Mark 1 and Mark 1 Star series of computers.

This was the beginning of the link between the university and the computer industry, which has been maintained. The Ferranti Mark 1 was delivered in February 1951 and became

the world's first commercially available computer, marginally ahead of the first Univac machine. In view of its power, which was far greater than the university required, the Mark 1 was made available to outside users. Early in 1952 its first regular users were charged at the rate of £20 an hour.

After that success, two further university projects were started: a faster, more compact version of the Mark 1 and an experimental transistor computer. These were eventually adopted by the Ferranti Mercury (1957) and the Metropolitan-Vickers MVS50 (1956).

At least four Mercurys were still working in 1970. In 1958, however, the Mercury was held to be one of the most powerful computers available in Britain and good value for money. The market rival was the IBM 704, a faster machine,

but it cost five times as much. Like the Mark 1, the university's Mercury was made available to outside users but this time they were charged at the rate of £50 an hour.

Although the early achievements had been enough to establish an initial lead for Britain in the production of high-performance computers, the country was beginning to fall back by the mid-1950s. By 1955 it had become recognized that American-designed machines had taken over the first place and that a serious effort was needed if Britain were to produce a really large fast computer.

By the summer of that year Professor Kilburn's team, then still a part of the university's electrical engineering department, had begun the effort through a project known as the Muse (microsecond) computer. The size of the Muse project made finance a vital factor and at first money was not forthcoming either from the Government or from industry. There were several reasons for this lack of support; they included scepticism about the size of the project and doubts about

how the short-term production costs could be matched against long-term sales ambitions.

The team nevertheless went ahead with a limited version of Muse, using department resources supplemented by the Mark 1 computer earnings fund. In January, 1959, however, Ferranti decided to become involved in the Muse project, which, having been renamed Atlas, was then developed as a joint University/Ferranti enterprise.

Atlas was officially inaugurated in December, 1962 by Sir John Cockcroft of the Atomic Energy Authority, the main potential user at that stage, and it was then considered to be the most powerful computer in the world. The Ferranti salesmen equated it to four IBM 7094s.

Like the earlier Manchester computers, the Atlas was also made available to outside users but the fee charged by Ferranti had now gone up to £500 an hour. That figure, however, is placed in its correct perspective by a glance at the steeply rising estimates of the works cost of the project: these ranged from

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## Case for 'second city'

When this correspondent, who had had a sheltered boyhood as the son of an Eastbourne bank manager, announced in 1947 his intention of moving to Manchester to seek professional advancement, there was a certain flurry of alarm around Pevensie Bay.

My nearest and dearest seemed to view a move of 250 miles north as more perilous than an earlier excursion I had made southwards which had taken me to such places as El Alamein and Cassino.

When I acquired a fiancée, born in North Wales and brought up in Cheshire, we gained the impression that there had been speculation about where she would leave her clogs and hang up her shawl on our first visit to Sussex.

I had indeed been woken up in the mornings by the clatter of clogs on cobblestones in my first few weeks in the area, when I stayed in the cheerful, quintessential Lancashire cotton town of Leigh: but when father came to visit us we had to put him on a bus to Oldham where, in 1949, he did see one pair of clogs and a shawl to support his traveller's tales back home.

All that was a long time ago. Citizens of Manchester and its adjacent towns have never admitted provincial but they still have to fight off, with some vigour, the clog-shawl-mill-chimney image held south of Watford.

Two years ago we reporters based in Manchester took some pleasure in the events which followed a press viewing of the city's publicity presentation of colour slides in which a commentator's voice several times referred to it as "Britain's second city". Most of us had, in the past, used this phrase ourselves in print, only to bring down the wrath of civic leaders in Birmingham, who wrote unfriendly letters to our editors.

Soon afterwards The Times laid bare the contesting claims of civic leaders in both cities supporting their contentions in, on this occasion, good-humoured terms. Manchester admits, of course, that the population within its city boundaries is now fairly small—just under 500,000 compared with more than a million in Birmingham—but persists in its claim to be the biggest commercial and service centre outside London, the second seat of government, the "capital" of the North-west region (a phrase not much liked in Liverpool) and the hub of the 2,500,000 population of Greater Manchester.

A few of the journalists who were guests at the launching of that presentation were, however, a little piqued at some remarks that the city always got a bad press, with the constant references to rainfall, washed-out matches at Old Trafford, and those mill chimneys and grime creating a false impression in the rest of the nation and abroad.

Quite wrong, we proclaimed as a man, so far as the Manchester-based journalists were concerned. We were, we said, as proud of the place as anyone else living or working in it, and never missed a chance to say so. The civic leaders, we thought, were preaching to the converted (even though we did enjoy the very decent Town Hall lunch they gave us) so we suggested they should give their presentation to Fleet Street or thereabouts.

All credit to them, they did just that, and had the prescience to invite not just reporters and industrial correspondents (who mostly do understand the North and come to it frequently)

reporting staff displayed a certain lack of interest in what he was saying at a cocktail party, a few years ago and turned away to enjoy the company of a much more junior officer wearing the badges of a Northern regiment.

This particular senior officer had greeted me with words which sounded like "Boole lad, are't down from c'North then?" Mancunians do try not to be hypersensitive about this sort of thing, but occasionally we do find it excessively boring.

There really can be nothing provincial about any city in the world which simply uses the place as a background and not as a reason for using broad vowels and highlighting the quaint ways of those lads and lasses from c'mills.

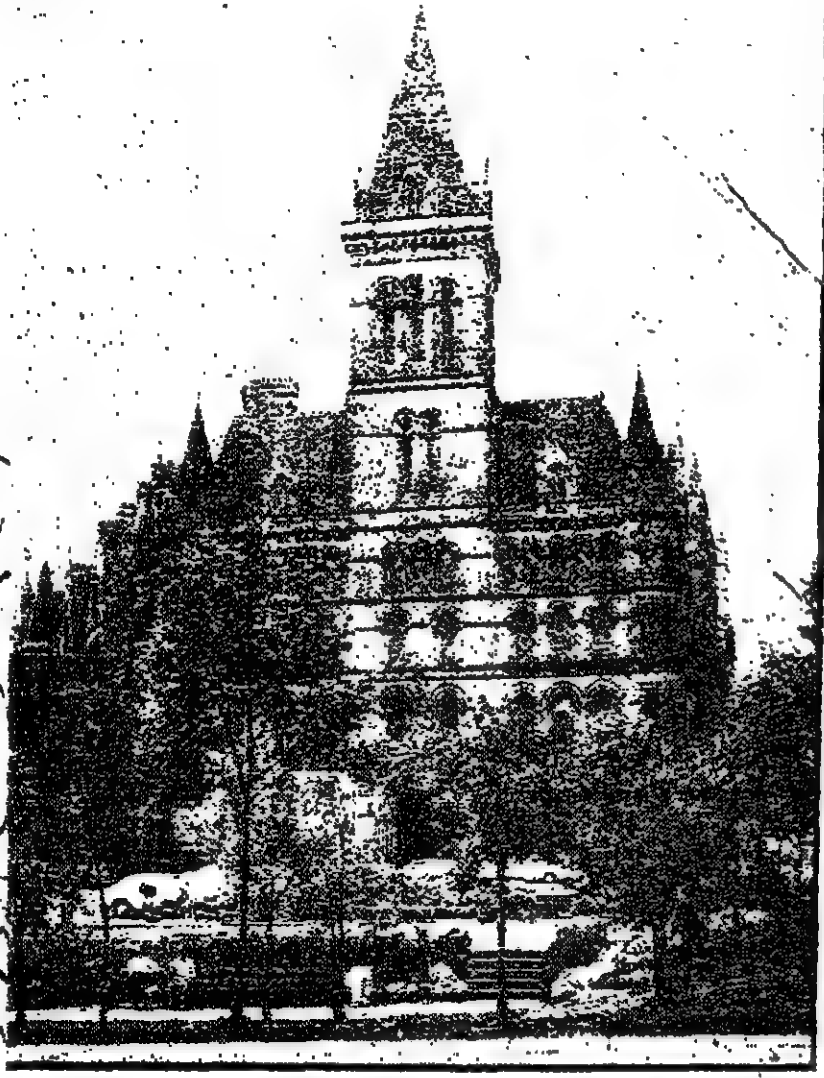
There is a very senior officer of the British armed forces who may have wondered why a senior member of The Times Leeds in 90 minutes.

Advertising Manchester as a tourist centre may have sounded a curious idea a few years ago, but an intelligent look at a map shows that it really is a better jumping-off place for anyone who wants to "do" England, if not Britain, than those two airports down at the bottom end of the country.

The logic of this is now being intelligently exploited by Manchester city officers concerned with developing the tourist and conference trade, as well as those concerned with attracting new industry.

To those of us who have lived in the place and grown to love it, Manchester seems with every year that passes to become a better place to work in, live in, or live around, while London seems to get worse. Pride in Manchester certainly rules.

John Chartres



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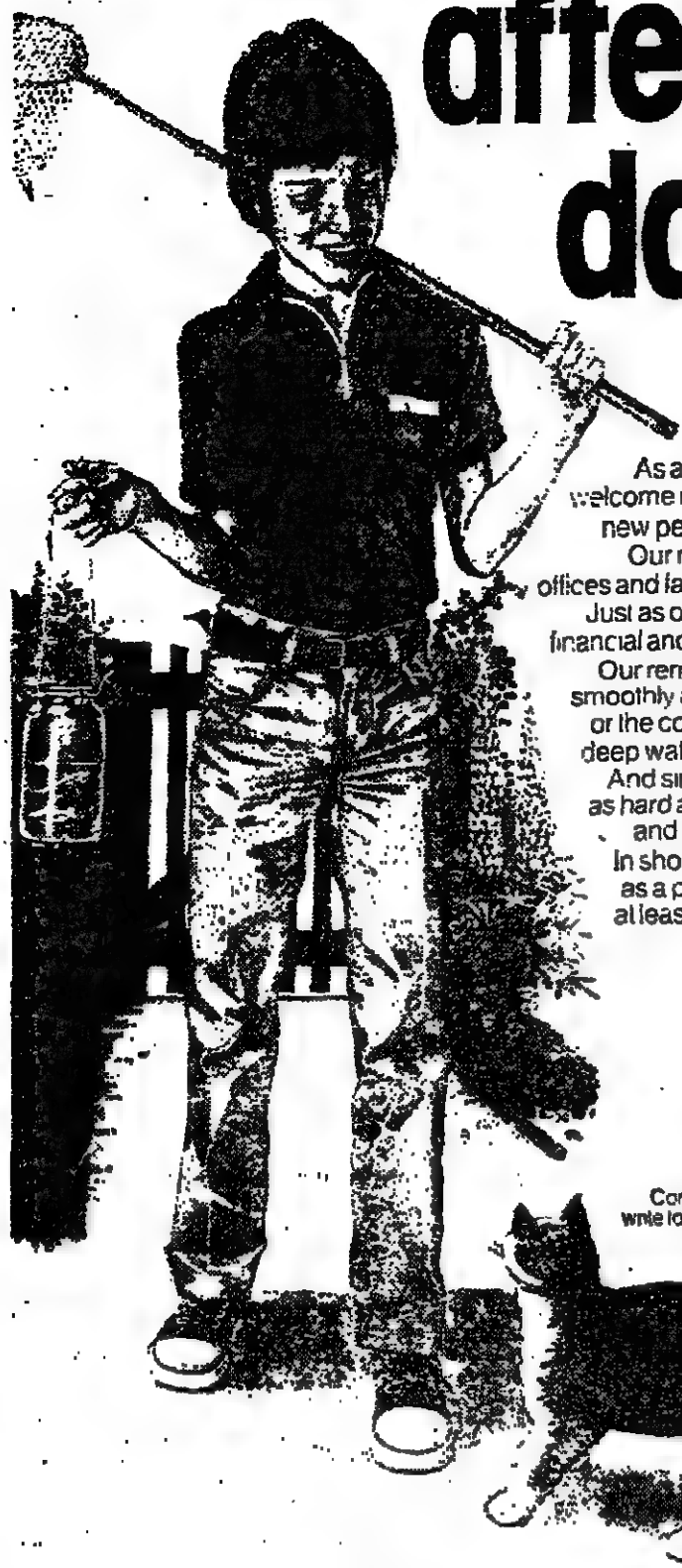
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## Sharon Colyear's a native—accent and all

Unlike Lou Macari, Joe Jordan, Ray Wilkins, Sammy McIlroy, Gordon McQueen and others of that distinguished Manchester United company whose soccer fans throughout the world have been looking for a local product, Sharon Colyear is Manchester-born and bred.

She spent the spring in Boston, Massachusetts, working for Barclays Bank International and also sharpening her speed on the American indoor boards. She had her reputation as Britain's most versatile athlete to defend.

There was time in the States to be homesick. "Suddenly, I found there was this town called Manchester, only a few miles from Boston. To me it became the real Manchester and it gave my spirits a lift," she said.

Since 1971, Sharon had been an automatic choice for Britain at all the sports, relays and hurdles, as well as the long jump. Of mixed parentage, she has been world class for nine years and at 25 is a shining example of what inner cities could create if they were given the right encouragement. For counties, girls she must be to athletics what Olga Korbut was to gymnastics.

Sharon owes her success, however, not to any Town Hall stimulus but to an alert primary schoolteacher, Miss Harris—one of the up-and-coming dynamic enthusiasts behind the Stroud Athletic Club—and to Barclays Bank.

Mr Harris, lecturer in statistics at Fildes Park College, is, in his spare time, the driving force behind the 400-member Stroud club which draws youngsters from the area within a stone's throw — the metaphor of the stadium at Old Trafford.

The Stroud girls, national club champions again last season, have used a synthetic track at Longford Park, but they had to wait for the local council to get it. A wooden hut serves as club committee room, and winter training is done outside.

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## Giving a lead in the arts

What begins in Manchester quite often ends up in London. That is as true of Shafesbury Avenue's most recent hit, *The Dresser*, as it is of a clear demon why Mr Courtenay's wages.

Although the theatre in Manchester is a history, there are grand theatres. The Glacial Opera has been saved for its eternal fate: be eternal bingo.

More jovial Palace move a partial demerit from £3m improvements. Ke was one of the saviours... perform capacity audiences. The building's power it will mean that Ms will shortly have a that can play host Royal Opera and the Ballet.

Dance has been increasingly popular: most western count the past few years, perhaps. Bit of Britain. Manchester ever, has been for the past decade a company distinct identity. B more ambitious... has conducted the Dance Theatre has the Northern Ballet.

Thanks to the BBC its recent conflict Musicians' Union, A that has enjoyed a second symphony of besides the Hallé, the Northern Symphon orchestra has cast a shadow over the version on more than occasion and is cer return in force wh dispute is settled.

In the meantime Hallé has leapt to the queue in the hunt for commercial sors, the only lifeline tracing economy se offer to large organizations. This popular Hallé Proms tonight with a concert scored by Wilson's B then place through a of commercial names they wind up wid search for a home for serious theatre led to the exploitation of a room in the basement of the city library. The success of the Library Theatre led to its twin in the southern suburb of Wythenshawe, a theatre called the Forum. But the most innovative exploitation came in 1976 when the Royal Exchange Theatre opened.

The Royal Exchange is a space-age theatre of steel and glass suspended inside the Great Hall of the Royal Exchange, a palatial relic from the height of the cotton trade. Richard Negri's challenging design has not always met with productions that could exploit the tiered arena with success, but there have been regular transfers to London including one of the most memorable Ibsen productions for years, *The Lady From the Sea* with Vanessa Redgrave.

Actors have given the theatre a loyalty that is rare and it has recently paid off with one of the best performances in years, Tom Courtenay's character-

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## Seaport uncertainties: a hush at the airport

As an international sea port, which it has been since the 36-mile long ship canal was opened in 1894, Manchester like other ports in Britain and particularly those on the west coast, is entering a new and uncertain phase.

This is not solely the result of shock waves created by the oil price crises of 1973 and 1974, which are still being felt throughout the shipping industry, although this has been the indirect cause of a change in the character of Manchester's cargo tonnage, even though annual tonnage handled has declined remarkably little.

In 1970, Manchester handled 15,900,000 tonnes and last year the total was 13,700,000 tonnes. The decline is almost exactly matched by the drop in crude oil imports from 7,400,000 tonnes to 4,700,000 last year. This is explained largely by the oil companies' switch to giant tankers which Manchester, like so many others, is unable to accommodate.

It follows that Manchester is now handling the same in fact a slightly higher—tonnage of non-oil cargo compared with 10 years ago. But while the worst effects of the disruption in the international oil industry seem to have been satisfactorily absorbed in Manchester, there are two other factors which have affected the port and are likely to continue to do so.

One is that over the past 10 years the west coast ports have lost much of the European general cargo movements to the east coast; the other is the growth in containerization which adversely affected Manchester, like other inland ports, because the larger vessels naturally concentrate on deep water ports.

Still further factors which are affecting Manchester's port were outlined earlier this year by Donald Redford, chairman of the Manchester Ship Canal Company, the owners and operators.

"These are the limitations inherent in the unique structure of the Port of Manchester", Mr Redford said. "We have the physical restrictions of locks, the overhead clearance of bridges upstream of Runcorn and draught limitations. In contrast to deep water ports, we have the high cost of dealing with siltation and in the past year or two we have been faced by competition from other ports, subsidized by public money."

Unlike competitors, the port of Manchester is a company, incorporated earlier this year by Mr Donald Redford, chairman of



Giving in the



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## DOGS GO HOME

ical results of the nmit cannot be judged ly. Sunday's statement istan is good as far as a crude Soviet attempt ew divisions among aders by announcing a ddrawal of troops from n just as they were' and by giving 'only h president advance this, was successfully while the door was left ous negotiations on drawal should it turn y happy chance, that the meeting's utility lect will come in the ure behaviour.

carry out this policy of restraint, but guard against the threat of growing unemployment and also to avoid a world-wide recession. That is an all-too familiar statement of the problem rather than a promise to solve it, let alone a solution.

The resolutions to reduce oil consumption go nearer the heart of the matter. Such savings are an absolutely indispensable part of any strategy for overcoming the crisis. But again one has to be sceptical about their chances of implementation when Mr Carter is not even able to persuade Congress to pass his oil import tax. If the savings were made, it would not be necessary to indulge in ritual moaning about the impact of oil price increases. So long as they are not made it is pointless to do so, and quite misleading to suggest that such increases are "unrelated to market conditions". If they were, there would be a quite simple solution, which is not to pay the price asked.

As things stand, some people get oil cheaper than others thanks to the self-denial of Saudi Arabia, while some buyers are probably paying higher prices than they need in an attempt to buy security against further crises in the future. But the general level of prices reflects, as always, the balance of supply and demand. If what Western leaders are really asking for is an expansion of supply, they should say so: but they should also ask themselves what incentives they are providing for producers to expand supply. So long as the industrial countries

## Curbs on council spending

From Professor G. W. Jones

Sir, There really is no reason for Mr Michael Heseltine to be worried about "authorities" "over-spending". He has, after all, eight control over their borrowing and over the total of central grant. Any further local authority spending above the centre's forecasts must be financed through the rates. As long as local government finances this extra spending out of its own tax, and balances its budget without resort to borrowing to cover deficits, its expenditure poses no problems for the public sector borrowing requirement, monetary management and the balance of payments, and the aggregate level of demand stays the same. Monetarists will observe that local government current expenditure in these conditions cannot influence the money supply.

So there is no justification, on macro-economic grounds, for Mr Heseltine's present attempts to increase central government controls over local authorities. Perhaps his exercise is a diversionary tactic to draw attention away from the failure of central government to constrain its own expenditure. As the Institute of Local Government Studies' 1980 annual review has shown, based on the permanent expenditure claims 1980-81, local authority expenditure should be nearly 14 per cent lower than in 1974-75 at 1979 survey prices, while central government spending will be nearly 8 per cent higher.

## Ruling on wife's interest in house

From Mr Derek Wheatley

Sir, The effect of the recent decision of the House of Lords in *Williams & Glyn's Bank Ltd v Boland & Others* (Law Report, June 20) will be far-reaching. It means that the Land Registration Act, 1925, which was enacted to ease the task of the house purchaser so as to enable him to obtain a good title to registered land with a minimum of expensive and irksome inquiries may make his task, instead, more difficult than a purchaser of unregistered land. The title of the latter can only be impugned by actual or constructive notice of a person other than the vendor who may be in occupation of the house he is buying, unknown to him, whereas the purchaser of registered land now must take it subject to such "overriding interest" of which he may have no notice either actual or constructive.

For most people their greatest asset is the home in which they live and this may be the only security which can be offered when seeking a loan. There will now be difficulty and danger to the bank or building society which is asked to lend money on the basis of this security. How can the bank manager know that his customer, whose sole name the house is in, is not living with a mistress who has made a contribution of some minor kind to the purchase of the house? The

House of Lords' decision even casts doubts on the rights of wives or mistresses and refers to "the case of a man living with a mistress, or a man and a woman, or for that matter, two persons of the same sex".

It seems to follow that the purchaser or lender should not only question the sole owner of a house as to who lives with him and in what capacity, which will be embarrassing enough, but also to search the house to see if he is telling the truth since, if he is not, an undisclosed wife or mistress could destroy the value of his security. Inevitably the cost of house purchases will rise as will the difficulty of borrowing upon the security of house property.

The House of Lords speeches referred to a "social justice", but is there not now a social justice in restoring the intention behind the 1925 Act which was recognized by Lord Wilberforce to be "to simplify and cheapen conveyancing" by requiring those who assert an interest in property at least to register it so that innocent third parties may know about it?

Yours faithfully,  
DEREK WHEATLEY,  
Legal Adviser,  
Lloyds Bank Head Office,  
Lombard Street, EC3,  
June 20.

## Cultural studies under threat

From Professor Hugh Seton-Watson and others

Sir, The distressing prospects for East European studies at Lancaster, summarized by Sir Cecil Parrott (June 18) are not confined to that university. At the School of Slavonic and East European Studies of the University of London, which was once a national centre for the whole region, the study of South-east Europe has virtually come to an end.

Teaching of Yugoslav, Romanian and Bulgarian languages and literature continues, but wider study of the cultures of these nations has become almost impossible. The study of their history in particular, the essential foundation for the understanding of those countries, is under serious threat. Pressure from within the University of London to prevent replacements of deceased or absent persons combines with the indifference of medium levels of officialdom to the destruction of South-east European studies in the one place in this country where they have flourished for half a century.

Yet the leaders of both our political parties have repeatedly stressed the importance of relations with East Europe, and spokesmen of this Government have often declared their determination to make our universities centres of excellence. There has never been a time when the importance of the study of Yugoslav and Romanian has been greater; and in both countries the governments and the peoples are more eager than ever before for cultural relations with Britain. Cultural relations cannot exist if specialized academic study is allowed to perish, and universities cannot be turned on, and off like a bath tap.

Yours faithfully,  
HUGH SETON-WATSON,  
STEVEN RUNCIMAN,  
DIMITRI BOBOLINSKY,  
6 Burghley Road, SW19,  
June 19.

## N'S CONSENSUS CONSERVATISM

in the twenty-eight the postwar occupa- has Japan been a divided country. Since Liberal-Democratic and the Japanese e no cause to look eget on the chaos experienced. They id a steadily increas- rd of living, have ted with much better and health facilities: een a falling, not a rate through out all while the average of life has overtaken y western countries. the lack of any ated issue marked election campaign. these reasons why d be no change was death, soon after his ry defeat and calling on, of Mr Ohira, the ster. This was deemed rth a considerable vote in the LDP's the event the LDP : been even more in anyone forecast. leries this seemingly conservatism is the dlef in a consensus as and desirable expres- sional will. There is ize precision to such in party programme Japanese instinctively

apprehend it. They have no impulse towards adversary politics such as they observe in western countries. But such a consensus has to be interpreted by the political parties or at least be reflected in the process of democratic rituals. Many observers of the Japanese political scene have felt that in recent years the LDP as a party no longer adequately reflected the prevailing consensus. Such scandals as the Lockheed bribery case stimulated the doubts and plainly there has long been dissatisfaction with the factional system that operates in the ruling party.

Hence the assumption since the last election in October that the weakening LDP might now have to form a coalition with either the Democratic Socialists or with that home-made political product Komeito. The election result firmly negates that possibility. Komeito has lost considerable ground; so have the Communists. The DSP has also lost four seats. Only the Socialists held their ground, being the surviving doctrinaire Marxists. The New Liberal Party, a break-away group of the LDP, gained eight seats. So the voters have chosen stability and hope for reform. Mr Ohira's death may contribute to that if it hastens the end of the factional system.

Much depends on the choice of his immediate successor as Prime Minister pending the election of a new party leader in November. There have been enough signs of restiveness among the rank and file party members to show that factional leadership may not have a future.

While doubts over the leadership remain, there are many more signs of stability over policy. The polls show that Japan has been moving to the right and this shift applies no less to the opposition parties. The Communists are much less doctrinaire and admit the influence of Euro-communism. The vehement denunciation of the United States security treaty that was inflated as a national issue in the early 1960s has long ceased to be a point of serious confrontation. Other disputed external issues also find the opposition parties taking a less controversial view. Nor should one overlook the close links between the bureaucracy and the business world which contribute so much to Japan's underlying stability. The election result shows no wish on Japan's part to seek a new political path; only a wish to make some overdue adjustments to the existing pattern.

## Special school closures

From Mr G. D. Lowden

Sir, We are greatly concerned by the lack of provision for formal consultations with affected parties when the possibility arises for the closure of a special school.

In the 1944 Education Act we understood special education was conceived as being very different from ordinary education (whatever that means in practice) on which grounds section 13 was restricted to covering statutory procedures for the establishment of, and changes in, and closure of, county and voluntary schools only. As far as we can ascertain, there has been no change in policy since that Act.

We are aware of the safeguards contained in sections 58 (power of Secretary of State to give directions) and 8 (duty of local education authority to ensure efficiency of schools) and we have received assurances from local education authorities to whom we have written on the matter that full opportunity would be given for interested parties to state their cases and opinions.

Nevertheless, despite the safeguards and the expectation that education authorities would act in good faith, we still feel strongly that there should be a statutory procedure comparable with that laid down for "normal" schools. It appears likely to us that there will be moves to close special, as well as normal, schools as the child population decreases—moves which we accept would be necessary. We are anxious to ensure that all concerned have the right to be consulted and we strongly believe that established procedures are the means by which this right can be secured. The period of re-thinking the special education system indicated by the publication of the Warnock report would appear to be a suitable time for a change of this nature.

Yours faithfully,  
G. D. LOWDEN, Hon Secretary,  
Association for the Retarded in Wales,  
School of Education,  
University College of North Wales,  
Bangor,  
Gwynedd.

## New Hebrides troubles

From Mr J. S. Champion

Sir, One element in the confused situation in the New Hebrides, about which Tony Forster has written to you so feelingly (June 19), seems to have been overlooked by other Anglophone commentators. It is important in itself, and it helps to explain the viewpoint both of the Francophone minority parties there (and their adherents in the bush in Santo and Tanna), and of our partners, the French authorities in Paris and Vila, who feel a special responsibility to protect these people's interests.

As indeed we have seen nearer home, wherever history has left an electorate divided, not by political theories or personalities, the popular appeal of which may shift from time to time, but by more or less immutable differences of culture, language, education or religion, minority groups may abandon hope that the complexion of the majority government can ever be changed, or that their rights can be safeguarded. In these circumstances a conventional system of unfettered majority rule does not work. In any case, in the New Hebrides experience, since 1975 has shown that orderly government there is possible only with the con-

sent of both the Anglophone and the Francophone factions, and this applies particularly to the islands of Santo and Tanna, where the factions are most evenly divided, and where for years tension has been correspondingly high.

The need, therefore, is for some formula for power-sharing, or devolution which will effectively provide local minority groups—Anglophone, Francophone or neither—with the essential reassurances they need, within a practical framework of unified administration. If it is to endure intact after independence such a formula cannot be imposed from Europe.

The disappointment for those of us who have tried to help the New Hebrideans to evolve such a formula themselves is that hitherto the old legacy of mistrust and frustration has prevented both sides in the argument from appreciating this need, and the realistic wish to settle it clearly enough to be willing to accept the compromises necessary to realize it.

Yours faithfully,  
J. S. CHAMPION (British Resident Commissioner in the New Hebrides, 1975-1978),  
Famora,  
Calcutta,  
Hawford,  
June 20.

## British Council cuts

From Sir Francis Sandilands

Sir, Professor Randolph Quirk's letter (June 16) on the work of the British Council refers to their role in promoting the English language and as a pathfinder force for the sale of British goods and services overseas.

One important service on which the council's work has a direct bearing is education, for their offices abroad are a prime source of information on language learning and the educational opportunities in Britain.

Education has become a major source of foreign currency earnings which are derived from many sources, including English language schools, graduate and postgraduate courses at British universities, teaching hospitals, technical colleges, the independent schools, and from the English language courses organised overseas by the council themselves.

Total foreign currency earnings from education are estimated at between £500m. and £600m. per annum and are an important constituent of our total invisible earnings which have traditionally made a vital contribution to our balance of payments by helping to offset government expenditure overseas and a deficit on visible trade.

I am convinced that government expenditure must be reduced and there is no reason why the council should be exempt from its share of the cuts. It is rather the size of the cuts—proposed which concerns me because it seems that this could lead to a substantial reduction in the range of services the council can offer, and thus to a reduction in the foreign currency earnings from education.

The British Council is indeed a precious asset and it is hoped that these points will be borne in mind so that its contribution to the balance of payments can be maintained.

Yours sincerely,  
FRANCIS SANDILANDS,  
Chairman,  
Committee on Invisible Exports,  
The Stock Exchange, EC2,  
June 19.

## DEATH OF A DYNASTY

of Mr Sanjay Gandhi m the Indian scene was not only one of it's closest advisers widely expected to in due course. The effect will be pre- eans that India is or o have a continuation : rule, with Sanjay eeding his mother e herself, after the interlude, succeeded Jawaharlal Nehru. ill be open to other The more immediate also be considerable, cause Mr Gandhi was : member of a new of Indian politicians. tem chosen by him, ered Parliament in y's election. They are ical, business-minded s for modernization: ot committed demo- are also now leader- t is not certain that ble to compete with lished figures in / of whom disapprove

of Mr Gandhi and his methods. For Mrs Gandhi, the blow of her son's death has come at a time when her political position looked stronger than ever before. In close alliance with her son she had fought her way back from the low point of 1977 when the Indian electorate, appalled by the abuses of the state of emergency declared in 1975, voted her out of office. The Janata Party, which succeeded her, was discredited and she had no political rivals of comparable stature to herself. Mr Gandhi, who had been a driving force behind her campaign for last January's election and had long operated as an unofficial adviser, had just been appointed one of the four general secretaries of the Indira Congress Party. There is no question that Mrs Gandhi has the personal courage to meet this new challenge; but she is now more alone than she has been for a long time, and she has a new political situation to face.

tions is how much she, and Mr Gandhi, learnt from the debacle of 1977. Mr Gandhi, in particular, wanted to modernize India at all costs, and this led him to ride roughshod over the sensibilities of the country's poor. The campaign for mass sterilization and the drive to demolish city slums were parts of a coherent policy; but they were pushed ahead with the same intolerance for dissent as was shown towards politicians, journalists and others who chose to disagree. And in the end the voters made it clear that they did not want this coercion. It is possible that Mr Gandhi, who was after all only thirty-three when he died yesterday, had learnt from this experience, and would have pursued his goal of modernization less ruthlessly. But it is now up to Mrs Gandhi on her own to decide how far and how fast she wants India to go. In the death of her son she will have the sympathy even of those who have been the critics of her, and his, policy.

## Dali's dreams

From Mr Brian Crozier

Sir, It may surprise you to get a letter from me about Dali, but I was an art critic in London long before I started writing about politics. The perhaps qualified me to say that I don't think much of Bernard Levin's art criticism (in his column of June 19)—regrettably, since I nearly always agree with him.

As long ago as 1936, when the great Surrealist exhibition came to Burlington House, I advised readers to keep an eye on Dali as he was destined to become famous (he was relatively obscure at the time).

Well now, when Mr Levin writes that "Picasso is obviously a towering and universal genius that Dali suffers beside him", he is echoing the conventional wisdom, carefully fostered by two or three generations of art critics and professional collectors, but he is also talking rot. The tragedy of Picasso was that he displayed enormous talent in his youth, then decided that if people were misguided enough to buy scrawls worthy of a five-year-old, there was no further need for him to try very hard.

Dali has been just the opposite, which is why he will live and why, a hundred years hence, Picasso will be remembered as a charlatan. Of course Dali, too, is a charlatan, but his calculated eccentricity—which amounts to a genius for self-publicity. But he is also a very great painter, undoubtedly the greatest of the twentieth century.

Yours very truly,  
BRIAN CROZIER,  
112 Bridge Lane,  
Temple Fortune, NW11,  
June 20.

## Benin bronze repair

From Mr William Fagg

Sir, Your readers must have received a remarkable picture of high-handed action by the British Museum with the property of members of the public. The picture shows the auctioneer's announcement before the Sotheby's sale of the early Benin head on Monday (June 16) (quoted by Geraldine Norman in her report on Tuesday). "The vendor has asked me to say that, firstly, following the exhibition of this item at the Arts Council in 1968 the British Museum removed a small dent on the top left cheek on its own initiative by the appropriate technical means". Not the least surprising feature of Mr Langton's announcement before the Sotheby's sale of the early Benin head on Monday (June 16) (quoted by Geraldine Norman in her report on Tuesday). "The vendor has asked me to say that, firstly, following the exhibition of this item at the Arts Council in 1968 the British Museum removed a small dent on the top left cheek on its own initiative by the appropriate technical means". 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# The age of high performance is not dead.

In the golden age of Brooklands, the stage was held by thirsty monsters with mighty engines.

Today, with the need to conserve energy, power has to come in subtler packages, or not at all.

The latest and subtlest of these packages is the Audi 200 T.

'T' stands for Turbo. And therein lies the secret of both the 200's power and its economy.

By turbocharging our 2.2 litre 5 cylinder engine, we have transformed its performance.

Its output has soared from 136 to 170 bhp. Yet it is appreciably smoother and quieter than an engine already renowned for smoothness and quietness.

So it's not altogether surprising that the 200 accelerates from 0-60 mph in 8.6 seconds, without a hint of melodrama.

Or that it delivers enormous power for overtaking, not with a roar but a whoosh.

Or even that you can converse easily at 125 mph.

What is surprising is that the 200 combines such performance with an average fuel consumption of 26.6 mpg (DIN).

The reason, however, is simple.

Our turbocharged 2.2 litre 5 cylinder produces

roughly the same power as a 2.8 litre six, without its weight and thirst.

Thereby enabling you to reconcile heartfelt love of power with hard-headed common sense.

In its fixtures and fittings, the 200 owes nothing, we confess, to economy.

As well as such predictable refinements as central locking, power steering, electric windows and sun roof, alloy wheels and seat height adjustment, it also features a number of unusual luxuries, all as standard.

As, for instance, cruise control. A stereo radio/cassette system with four speakers. A digital clock. Heated front seats. Even electrically operated and heated external mirrors.

In short, it has everything you would expect in a £15,000 luxury saloon.

Except that the Audi 200 costs £12,950.

Which just goes to show that the age of high performance isn't just alive and well.

It is also comfortably within reach.

**The new Audi 200 Turbo.**  
**Audi The car for now.**

AUTOMATIC GEARBOX STANDARD. 5-SPEED MANUAL SPORTS GEARBOX FREE OPTIONAL EXTRA. CRUISE CONTROL AVAILABLE ON AUTOMATIC ONLY. OFFICIAL FUEL CONSUMPTION FIGURES FOR THE AUDI 200 ARE URBAN CYCLE 18.0 MPG (15.7 LITRES/100KM) MANUAL AND 18.3 MPG (15.4 LITRES/100KM) AUTOMATIC; AT 56 MPH: 31.7 MPG (23.9 LITRES/100KM) MANUAL AND 28.2 MPG (21.0 LITRES/100KM) AUTOMATIC; AT 75 MPH: 23.9 MPG (12.8 LITRES/100KM) MANUAL AND 21.9 MPG (12.9 LITRES/100KM) AUTOMATIC. FOR MORE INFORMATION WRITE TO: AUDI MARKETING DEPARTMENT, VOLKSWAGEN (GB) LIMITED, YEDMANS DRIVE, BLAKELANDS, MILTON KEYNES, Bucks MK4 5AH. DIPLOMATIC, NATO AND PERSONAL EXPORT SALES: 95 BAKER STREET, LONDON W1. TELEPHONE: 01-486 8401.

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# THE TIMES

## BUSINESS NEWS

### Stock Markets

FT Ind 469.8, down 2.0  
 FT 1000 70.05, down 0.48

### sterling

£2.3420, up 65 pts  
 index 73.8 unchanged

### dollar

index 83.3, down 0.1  
 index 73.8, down 12 pts

### gold

596.5, down 57

### loney

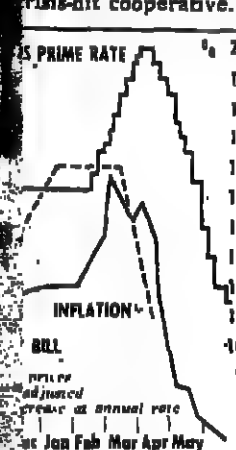
month sterling 161-17  
 month Euro \$ 94-91  
 month Euro \$ 91-94

### IN BRIEF

**Meriden triumph in talks**  
**survival**  
 The talks aimed at keeping the Meriden Triumph motorcycle cooperative near the edge of collapse have ended in triumph for the British group. An agreement was reached on the terms of a new partnership, and the company is expected to survive.

Details of the possible merger were given during the 500 workers at year-end cooperative. The company owes several million on government loans and is in a difficult position. The agreement with Armstrong is a significant step towards survival.

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**Iran banks granted full status in UK**  
 By Roman Eisenstein  
 Banking Correspondent  
 Despite continuing political problems with Iran and the difficulties this has caused in the banking sector, four Iranian banks operating in London have been granted full banking status. The latest list of recognised banks published by the Bank of England also shows the Bank of Credit and Commerce International, the Luxembourg registered group owned by Arab and Pakistani shareholders has been refused registration as a bank and joins institutions listed as licensed deposit takers.

The four Iranian banks joining the top tier of fully recognised banks under the requirements laid down by last year's Banking Act are Bank Mellat, Bank Melli Iran, Bank Saderat Iran and Bank Sepah. There had been speculation in the City that the Bank of England would await developments in Iran before deciding on their status.

They have been operating in the United Kingdom for several years and are still run largely by the same personnel as before the overthrow of the Shah. The Bank of England had previously decided there was no valid reason to delay full recognition until further.

Under the Banking Act, the Bank of England has published three lists. One is of fully recognised banks where the requirements are the offer of essential banking services such as foreign exchange, financial advice and foreign finance. Banks in the top tier must also have high reputation and standing in the banking world. There are now 270 recognised banks.

The second tier is that of deposit taking institutions. This new includes most finance houses and other institutions such as the Bank of Credit and Commerce International (BCCI). This list now has 151 names. The final list of companies still awaiting a decision about their status contains 180 names.

The listing of BCCI among the deposit taking institutions will come as a disappointment to Mr Agha Hassan Abedi, its chairman, who had been hopeful of full recognition. BCCI operates several branches in Britain, France and other countries. It had established its operations in Britain in 1973. It seems that the Bank of England's decision was based on its relatively new operation in this country and international ally.

PRICE CHANGES	
40p to 150p	Newport Ben
10p to 40p	Man Ship Canal
5p to 10p	10p to 20p
10p to 20p	10p to 20p
10p to 20p	10p to 20p
10p to 20p	10p to 20p

THE POUND	
Bank	Bank
buy	sell
30.65	28.95
68.75	65.25
3.73	2.66
13.19	12.64
8.83	8.42
9.86	9.46
4.29	4.07
102.50	97.50
11.70	11.30
1.13	1.09
2000.00	1910.00
528.00	503.00
5 Gld	4.65

## Retail sales drop by 1.3pc in a month as big recession takes a hold

By Caroline Atkinson  
 and David Hewson  
 Economic slowdown is now hitting the High Street shops. Retail sales dropped by 1.3 per cent in volume last month, according to official figures released yesterday. In the three months March to May sales were on average 1 per cent below the level of the previous three months.

All the economic indicators now suggest that the recession in Britain has begun in earnest. Industry is cutting back on investment and running down stocks, order books are thinner with consumer demand falling off, and unemployment is rising significantly.

Yesterday's figures confirm what retailers have been saying for some weeks—that it is harder and harder to sell shop goods unless prices are held down. Despite the rapid rise in prices in the economy as a whole, the retail sector has been forced to hold down its prices to keep sales up. There is some cheer within the Treasury at this evidence that the Government's tight money policy and the expected recession are curbing price rises.

Earlier indicators of sales volumes had failed to reflect the fall-off which retailers had noticed in their returns. Concern within the trade at the low level of sales fuelled a bout of intense competition last year which led to pre-Christmas sales and the extension of the promotional well into the new year. To some extent the decline in sales in May was due to the ending of abnormally high spending in the first quarter of this year. Business in the shops was probably kept up in the early months of the year by people spending in anticipation of higher taxes after the Budget.

It is also possible that there was a sharp drop in saving in this year, after the very high level of personal savings at the end of 1979.

The value of retail sales went up by 12 per cent in the year to May. This is a marked slowing down from the first three months of the year when sales were 18 per cent higher in value than their level a year earlier.

In an attempt to stimulate spending in the shops retailers are already bringing forward

the dates of summer sales and introducing other incentives.

The Retail Consortium, which represents most of Britain's retailers, said last night: "These are the first figures to reflect what appears to be happening. Trade is down and it is demonstrated widely by retailers' attempts to increase volume."

The sales slump has been wide-ranging, but areas where volume fell particularly badly included clothing, footwear and household goods.

The department stores are thought to have weathered the storm slightly better than the multiples whose customers are generally considered to be worst affected by high mortgage commitments.

Although yesterday's figures do serve to convince retailers that they have been right in their estimates of the effects of the recession, they are more likely to be concerned with the findings of next month's index.

The initial feeling among many retailers is that there has been a serious turn for the worse in volume over the past six weeks.

Table, page 22

## 10,000 motor workers are laid off

By R. W. Shakespeare

Almost 4,000 motor industry workers on Merseyside and another 3,400 at Luton will be laid off this week because of the recession which is affecting car sales both at home and abroad. Also, Ford is to cut 2,300 jobs out of its present labour force of about 76,000 workers in plants up and down the country in a move to eliminate overcapacity.

On Merseyside, the Ford plant at Halewood has laid off 728 men and at Vauxhall Motors, at Ellesmere Park, more than 3,000 production men are in the second week of a fortnight's shutdown on car assembly.

Another 3,000 workers have been laid off from Vauxhall's car assembly operations at Luton.

Ford is continuing with vehicle assembly. The men who are laid off—under agreements which guarantee them 80 per cent of basic pay—are from the

transmissions department. This section which makes gearboxes for 1.6 to 2 litre cars have been hit by falling sales both in this country and on the Continent.

In August the whole of the transmissions plant—a total of 1,826 workers, will again be laid off for a week. Vauxhall has stopped car assembly because it says cars are stockpiled at dealers up and down the country.

The Ford jobs cuts also will be made mainly in transmissions plants. About 1,300 of the job losses will be at Ford's huge Dagenham plant and another 370 at Swansea.

A Ford spokesman said: "We hope to implement the redundancies on a voluntary basis through early retirement of workers over 55 years of age and with 10 years service, and by further voluntary redundancy among workers with less than five years service with the company."

Ford wants to shed 430 jobs in South Wales. At Swansea the company is hoping that 370 workers will accept voluntary redundancy. And at Treforest it is offering redundancy to 60 workers. These redundancies follow last week's warning by the company that 1,000 of the proposed 2,500 jobs at the new £180m engine plant at Bridgend may fall to materialize.

Dunlop battle: A final effort to save the Dunlop golf ball factory at Speke, Liverpool, from closure on July 25 with the loss of 230 jobs was launched yesterday by officials of the Transport and General Workers' Union and the Association of Scientific and Managerial Staffs. The union wants the Government to introduce a tariff on imported golf balls.

Talbot Cars of Coventry, has introduced short time working for about 2,500 employees from August because demand for its car kits, produced for assembly in Iran has slumped.

Printing cutback: The Eastleigh, Hampshire subsidiary of printers Sir Joseph Causson & Sons announced yesterday that it planned to make 140 of its workforce of 536 redundant because of the severe decline in the general print market, overcapacity, foreign competition and pressure on margins.

Our Industrial Editor writes: The steep rise in the number of redundancies in the cotton and allied textile industry was underlined yesterday by the latest employment survey published by the Textile Statistics Bureau.

Employment levels in the industry fell by more than 1,000 in April this year alone, and over the 12 months to the end of April employment in the industry fell by over 9,000.

The cutbacks reflect the pressure from the effects of recession and the continued flow of imports exacerbated by the strength of sterling and high interest rates.

## Car registrations in May slump by almost a quarter

Peter Hill

The motor industry is facing a huge slump in demand, and confirmation of the scale of the recession was underlined yesterday by official figures which showed almost a quarter fall in vehicle registrations in May. As Vauxhall and Ford yesterday

announced lay offs and redundancies totalling nearly 10,000 workers because of the poor business climate, the Department of Transport revealed that provisional vehicle registrations in the United Kingdom last month were 23 per cent down on May last year at 198,394.

New registrations fell in most classes of vehicle compared with May 1979, although motor cycle registrations continued to grow. The poor level of May registrations continued the trend of the previous month when registrations dipped sharply from the high levels

achieved in the first quarter of this year.

The May registrations were marginally up on the levels of the previous month at 110,000 (seasonally adjusted) against the 105,000 recorded in April, but it is the underlying trend which is worrying the big manufacturers.

## Iran banks granted full status in UK

By Roman Eisenstein

Banking Correspondent  
 Despite continuing political problems with Iran and the difficulties this has caused in the banking sector, four Iranian banks operating in London have been granted full banking status. The latest list of recognised banks published by the Bank of England also shows the Bank of Credit and Commerce International, the Luxembourg registered group owned by Arab and Pakistani shareholders has been refused registration as a bank and joins institutions listed as licensed deposit takers.

The four Iranian banks joining the top tier of fully recognised banks under the requirements laid down by last year's Banking Act are Bank Mellat, Bank Melli Iran, Bank Saderat Iran and Bank Sepah. There had been speculation in the City that the Bank of England would await developments in Iran before deciding on their status.

They have been operating in the United Kingdom for several years and are still run largely by the same personnel as before the overthrow of the Shah. The Bank of England had previously decided there was no valid reason to delay full recognition until further.

Under the Banking Act, the Bank of England has published three lists. One is of fully recognised banks where the requirements are the offer of essential banking services such as foreign exchange, financial advice and foreign finance. Banks in the top tier must also have high reputation and standing in the banking world. There are now 270 recognised banks.

The second tier is that of deposit taking institutions. This new includes most finance houses and other institutions such as the Bank of Credit and Commerce International (BCCI). This list now has 151 names. The final list of companies still awaiting a decision about their status contains 180 names.

The listing of BCCI among the deposit taking institutions will come as a disappointment to Mr Agha Hassan Abedi, its chairman, who had been hopeful of full recognition. BCCI operates several branches in Britain, France and other countries. It had established its operations in Britain in 1973. It seems that the Bank of England's decision was based on its relatively new operation in this country and international ally.



Mr Derek Norton (right); Hadfield's chairman, and Mr Tim Adams, at the press conference to discuss the offer to BSC.

## Hadfields cool on Shotton deal

By Ronald Kershaw

A proposal that Hadfields of Sheffield, the Lomro-owned private steel company should take over the running of the British Steel Corporation's Shotton works in North Wales on payment by results basis was sent to Sir Charles Villiers, BSC chairman yesterday.

Announcing the move, Mr Derek Norton, chairman of Hadfields and head of Lomro's engineering division, at the same time accused BSC of wasting taxpayers' money in a "wanton way" and of trying to squeeze private steelmakers out of business.

BSC is running down steel operations at Shotton and 7,000 redundancies are being completed. Mr Norton charged the BSC with "stunning incompetence" and "appalling expenditure on the capital account", which he said would not have been tolerated in private industry.

Mr Norton based observations on a report prepared by himself and a team of senior managers from Hadfields after a visit to the plant at the request of Clwyd county council and the Shotton workers action committee.

He made it clear there was

no proposal for Lomro to buy Shotton. To reintroduce steel-making at the plant, he said would cost at least £100m and would be "suicide" without the downstream activity of coating and cold rolling facilities.

He said: "The plant, including the finishing complex at Shotton is excellent. It is probably the best in Europe and the most expensive. The cost is such that in order to earn a return on the expenditure, productive volume would have to exceed 90 per cent of capacity unless there is a capital restructuring, with a consequent reduction of debt and asset values."

The slab and hot rolling mills at Shotton were still in good condition, but had recently been closed with further restructuring, with a consequent reduction of debt and asset values.

Be said the BSC intended transferring 500,000 tonnes of hot rolled coil from Ravenscraig to Shotton to load the finishing complex. The profitability of Ravenscraig was said to depend on this course of action.

Mr Norton said the main users of hot rolled, galvanized, electrozinc and coated strip would welcome an alternative supplier to the BSC. "The unsolicited offers we have received of substantial business

if Shotton were to revert to private ownership have been quite staggering. Some of this business would undoubtedly be at the expense of the BSC."

One user of galvanized strip had promised to take the entire output at full capacity from Shotton if Hadfields managed the plant. It no longer wished to deal with the BSC.

"There is no doubt however that with a dual sourcing supplier imports of hot rolled coil and other finished products would be substantially reduced. If Shotton were managed independently of the BSC we believe that the high level of imports would be substantially reduced, that the hot rolling mills could be reopened enhancing employment prospects, and the majority of steel required by Shotton would continue to be supplied by the BSC."

Asked why he thought Hadfields could run Shotton better than the BSC Mr Norton said: "We think the BSC are acting in a commercially wrong manner at the expense of the taxpayer." Last year the corporation had lost £300m. The wage award as a result of the steel strike would take this to £500m. "Our forecast would be that the BSC are staring in the face a one billion pounds loss."

## Taxes could limit oil development progress

By Nicholas Hirst

Energy Correspondent  
 Development of new oil resources outside the Organisation of Petroleum Countries could be curtailed by excessive taxes imposed by producer governments. Sir David Steel, chairman of British Petroleum, told a conference of energy economists in Cambridge yesterday.

His comments were particularly apposite on a day when the final communiqué of the seven-nation summit in Venice pledged a reduction in dependence on oil imports.

Sir David said new domestic oil and gas production was being encouraged in most oil importing countries, most of the time, but that the countries with the best geological prospects were also the most dedicated tax gatherers.

Such taxes, he said, kept producer prices well below consumer prices.

"The wedge that is being driven between the price the consumer pays and the price the consumer gets is now getting to be of an uncomfortable size and shape."

Costs tended to rise even when oil prices were steady, and in some countries the price of oil to the producer was insufficient to cover his risks.

"It is quite possible therefore that the development of new oil production capacity outside Opec over the next few years will fall short of what is technically possible, of what the governments concerned expect, and what is justified by the price consumers are already paying."

But whatever the incentive to invest in new oil production, only Britain of the major importing nations was likely to become self-sufficient in energy during the next few years.

There were risks even in expanded coal production.

## Meeting on foreign radar orders refused

Sir Nigel Foulkes, the chairman of the Civil Aviation Authority, has rejected a request from union leaders for a meeting to discuss a decision to place part of a £24.5m radar equipment order abroad.

The unusual refusal of a state undertaking head to meet a union, in this case Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions, has infuriated union leaders who are now seeking urgent talks with Sir Keith Joseph, the Secretary of State for Industry, to discuss the implications for industrial policy of the decision.

Union leaders have already expressed their anger at the decision to place about 40 per cent of the order abroad in packages which include a £97m contract with the Dutch company Hollandse Signaal Apparaten.

Mr Kenneth Baker, the confederations chairman, said after an executive meeting in Llandudno yesterday that it was a tragedy that the authority had refused to meet the unions to hear their views.

He said: "We believe the decision is another major error by a purchasing authority in the United Kingdom which will add to the difficulties of British industry not just immediately but in the future as well."

Mr Terence Duffy, chairman of the confederation engineering committee, said he was convinced that the unions could have persuaded the aviation authority of the virtues of a 100 per cent buy British policy if the y had been afforded the "civility" of a meeting.

Plessey has already said that the effect of buying foreign equipment could damage the credibility of British companies abroad and that customers could be "erroneously" led to believe that there was a defect in British products, a belief that foreign competitors were eager to exploit.

In his letter to the confederation Sir Nigel pointed out that



Mr Kenneth Baker: a tragedy that the unions had been refused a meeting.



Sir Nigel Foulkes: the authority would have bought British if it could have found the right product.

the last four years the union had spent £55m out of £59m in this country. Sir Nigel said that if the authority could have found the right product of suitable reliability from British companies it would have bought it even if the price had been a bit higher.

## Cazenove shows its hand with a cool operation

## Imps' BAT stake goes for £11m

Cazenove, that most blue blooded of stockbrokers showed us yesterday that it has not lost its touch. To it goes the credit for placing with institutions the Imperial group's stake in BAT Industries for more than £11m. The operation took less than an hour and all 4.1 million shares went at just over 270p a time. The impact on the stock market was minuscule. The shares fell 3p to 273p after soaring 18p last week, anticipating the BAT annual meeting on Friday.

Shareholders were told that profits this year should go up but that after tax they could be just a little bit down. Retailing is tough, paper is patchy and though tobacco is counting the dollar is still sick against the petro pound. Bringing back United States income and turning it into sterling was a way of losing money rather than making it.

This was indeed a jolly trading bulletin by BAT standards and as yesterday's placing showed, it was just what institutions liked. And what they wanted, Cazenove discovered, was shares in a world grouping of impregnable strength. It would appear also that BAT is highly regarded as an income producer though a dividend yield of less than 10 per cent does not appear exciting.

But such is the appetite of

funds and investment trusts for blue chip paper that Cazenove got away with a discount of less than 3 per cent on the market price. Of course, £11m is of little account to a group with a stock market capitalization of more than £1,000m or indeed to institutions which invest scores of millions a day.

Even so Cazenove has been even more successful with this placing than it was last time. In February of last year, the broker handled a 49.5 million share holding, a £154m affair. It was claimed for getting rid of the shares in just under two hours at an 11 per cent discount to the market price. It was, however, the City's biggest ever share placing.

The latest share disposal marks the end of an era. Time was when Imperial used to own 26 per cent of the BAT equity. In 1975 it reduced this to just under 15 per cent, pulling in £77m, and then in February 1979 came a further 14.7 per cent which went for £153m. What happened yesterday was the disposal of BAT deferred just as they turned into ordinary shares. Imperial had pledged to keep the deferred at least until conversion. The conversion date was last Friday.

So the links between Imperial and BAT are finally broken. They were forged as long ago as 1902 when the founder of

the American Tobacco Company, James Buchanan "Buck" Duke, who already had a virtual monopoly in the United States, came to England to do the same here. The United Kingdom tobacco companies closed ranks, formed Imperial Tobacco and stemmed the invasion.

Under the peace terms Imperial and American Tobacco agreed not to trade in each other's domestic territory. They also agreed that in other parts of the world they would combine to set up British-American Tobacco.

Duke became BAT's first chairman and Americans held two-thirds of the shares until the United States Supreme Court found American Tobacco to be a monopoly and therefore illegal. He had to break up his empire and sell his BAT shares. British investors took up the American Tobacco holding.

The BAT agreement with Imperial ended in 1972 to comply with EEC trading regulations.

What happened after that is well known. Helped by BAT money, Imperial has made a whole series of acquisitions in beer, potato crisps, fish, HP Sauce, chickens and eggs, and finally in the orange roofed Howard Johnson hotel and restaurant chain in the United States, a few weeks ago.

Peter Wainwright

# Sketchley

## Record Sales and Profits for the year ended 28th March 1980

- \* Turnover increases 26.2% to £51m
- \* Trading profit rises 23.4% to £6.3m
- \* Profit after tax rises 37.0% to £5.8m
- \* Total dividend up 43.0% to 8p
- \* Earnings per share advance 33.3% to 38.4p

"I view the year ahead as one of increasing economic difficulty but we have strong human, capital and material assets and I am confident that this strength will stand us in good stead this year and beyond."

Gerald Wightman  
 Chairman and Chief Executive.

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## Signs of brake on decline in US economy

Despite last week's spate of grim economic news, some United States government economists believe they see indications that the recession's momentum is easing.

Looking for a possible slowdown in the economy's steep slide has become the major preoccupation of economic analysts in Washington. While some think they are beginning to detect it, others insist it is still too early to tell.

As recently as last Wednesday, Mr William Cow, the Commerce Department's deputy chief economist, said there was not "sufficient evidence" to say whether the economic decline is "bottoming out". On Friday, however, Mrs Courtney Slater, the department's chief economist, said she saw a hint of a halt of the drop in the economy beginning to bottom out.

### Japanese vehicles

Japan's vehicle production in May fell by 6.1 per cent to 906,500 from a record 965,600 in April, but was 9.6 per cent higher than the 827,500 output achieved a year earlier, the automobile manufacturers' association said in Tokyo.

### Zimbabwe exports up

Earnings from Zimbabwe's exports are expected to increase this year to about \$1.35bn (about \$551m) from \$1.05bn last year, after the lifting of sanctions in December, economists and exporters in Salisbury say.

### Fewer EEC jobless

During May the number of jobless in the European Community dropped by 142,000 to 6,081,400 or 5.6 per cent of the work force, the statistics office Eurostat reports from Luxembourg. Eurostat said the figure represents a fall of 2.3 per cent compared with the previous month.

### Chrysler rescue

With its survival hanging in the balance, Chrysler Corporation has finally persuaded the last few of its reluctant lenders into participating in the federal government's rescue package for the company. Approval by all of its 400 or so lenders was crucial for Chrysler.

### Belgian taxes raised

The Belgian Government has agreed to budget cuts and new taxes totalling 30,000m francs (about £462m). No taxes on petrol, margarine, cigars, whisky, champagne, gambling and luxury goods, are expected to raise 6,000m francs. Spending by all Government ministries except education is being reduced by 2.2 per cent.

### Carter support wanes

Only one in 10 chief executive officers in American corporations approves of the way President Carter is handling the economy, according to a joint survey by the Wall Street Journal and Gallup.

## UK shipping consortia confront heavy new competition in world trade

# Container lines fighting 'outsiders'

Shipping lines involved in Australian and Far Eastern trading—including Britain's OCL and ACT container consortia, are facing formidable new competition in their fight with cut-rate "outsider" lines.

Australia's biggest domestic transport operator, Thomas Nationwide Transport, is taking a 30 per cent stake in the ABC container line. Its converted bulk carriers have been the main factor in a rate war between Europe and Australia estimated to have cost the regular lines dearly in financial terms this year.

In trading throughout the Far East, the Soviet Union is transferring six modern container ships from the Pacific trade out of North America into Europe. They will sail regularly from Avonmouth in the United Kingdom and north continental ports at rates that undercut the already-depressed conference tariff.

The British consortia, owned by P & O, Ocean, Cunard and British and Common-

wealth among others, have talked for some time of tough conditions ahead.

The tanker and bulk carrier surplus spilled over into liner shipping, but it had been hoped that things could begin to stabilize soon. In the Australia trade there has been some talk of a deal between the regular lines and Mr T. V. Rosenfeld, the ABC's owner.

Mr Rosenfeld, however, whose economic ships have the advantage of a huge bulk chemical contract on the outward leg from Australia to the Gulf of Mexico, and which carries United Kingdom and European container cargo at 15 to 30 per cent cut rates on the way back, has shown little desire to join the club.

His deal with TNT whose chairman, Sir Peter Abells, is a formidable figure on the Australian commercial and political scenes, can "only consolidate ABC's position" a spokesman for the leading British consortium commented ruefully yesterday.

The situation is not helped by a 20 per

cent dip in the United Kingdom-Australia trade as a result of the strong pound, the poor state of the Australian economy, and the general condition of world trade.

These are thought to have been factors in Mr Rosenfeld's desire to do a deal with Sir Peter Abells. The other is that it will give him extra cash to enlarge his shipping interests by buying Israeli's Zimlines, a strong influence in worldwide refrigerated trades.

In the Far East trade, the rate war is even fiercer than to Australia, with cuts of up to 30 per cent believed to be on offer for some traffic. These reductions are being made in an attempt to undercut the main opposition, Taiwan's highly efficient Evergreen Lines, the Trans Siberian Railway, and Russia's Odessa Line, reinforced by casualties from the Pacific trade where the pace has been even hotter.

Michael Bailey

Transport Correspondent

## Shipyards banking on offshore oil projects

From John Huxley

Glasgow

Offshore work for the North Sea oil industry may prove a saviour for large parts of British shipbuilding, senior officials believe.

Mr John Parker, board member for marketing, said that British shipbuilders had improved productivity and was now as competitive as any overseas rival for offshore work "given fair trading conditions".

British shipbuilders have offshore work on its order book worth about £200m. Of some 20,000 workers in merchant shipbuilding about 2,300 are engaged in construction for the North Sea.

Mr Alex Fletcher, Scottish Office minister with responsibility for industry, said that 60,000 Scots were working in the oil industry and that this figure could double within the next few years.

Mr Fletcher was speaking

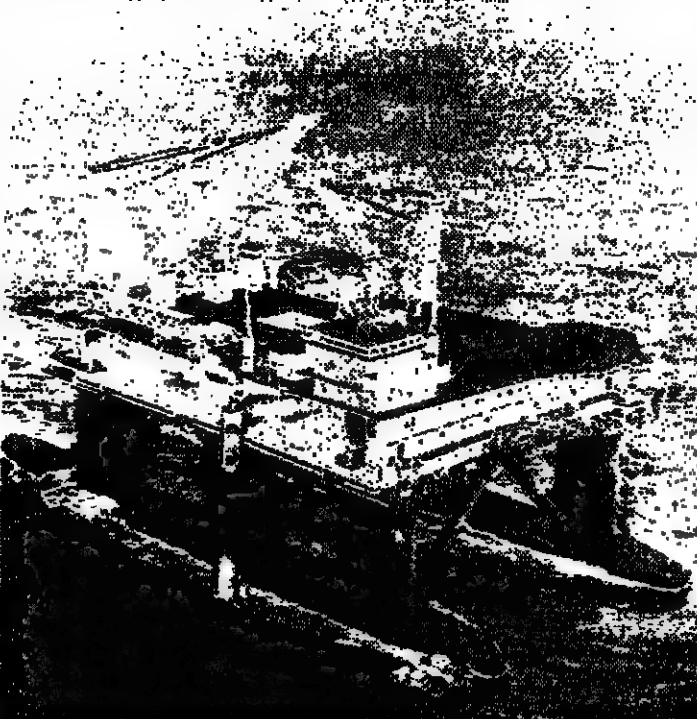
after a tour of Scott Lithgow's

yard at Port Glasgow on the Clyde. The British Shipbuilders subsidiary is building a 500m emergency support vessel for British Petroleum and the British National Oil Corporation to be used in the Forth's Field.

A quarter of Scott Lithgow's 3,300 workers are working on the support vessel. The yard has also just begun work on a tanker for British Petroleum. The order is the largest and most significant for offshore equipment to be won by any of the state yards. British Shipbuilders believes that orders for two more such vessels are likely to be placed within the next few years.

One to be ordered by Mobil for the Statfjord field seems likely to go to a Norwegian yard, but British Shipbuilders remains optimistic that one of its subsidiaries will win an order from Chevron for a support vessel for the Ninian field.

Mr Fletcher was speaking



An artist's impression of the emergency support vessel.

## Small company challenges the giants in business viewdata

Kirby Lester Electronics, a

small company in the Northwest of England, is ready to take on the giants of the industry by launching a business terminal for the Post Office's Prestel viewdata system.

The Oldham company has invested £150,000 in designing a model specifically for the business market.

In 1971 the company was formed by the Kirby brothers, John and Frank, and Rod Lester to produce an electronic tablet counter for pharmacists. The company and the product had considerable success and by last year it had a turnover of £2m, of which £500,000 had been generated in America.

The three-man operation has grown to 30 and with the exception of the tubes and keys for their Prestel terminal, all the parts are made or bought in the United Kingdom.

The investment in the terminal-side trials of the Prestel system. The company was one of a half dozen involved with Prestel in the early stages. During that period it developed its first set at Oldham, the Antares, which had only a black and white monitor.

Now the set has two-way communication with any connecting computer through a full type writer keyboard. It can display in colour and record data on screen on an adapted tape recorder. Microchip technology allows connexion between the

office telephone and any

computer. The launch of the new system, the PCT 14, is already paying off, the company says.

In the first three months since unveiling the product at the Viewdata exhibition in February the company has received orders worth more than twice the £150,000 development costs.

The orders may improve job prospects at the Kirby factory but Kirby Lester management concedes that it had to consider the level of investment needed for the Prestel programme.

The PCT 14 can be bought or leased. It will display Prestel, Ceefax, Oracle on a 14in colour screen and can be carried in a 21in x 19in x 15in case.

The medical profession is receiving computers for more and more attention from the computer software houses. CAP-CPI is developing a system that could soon be used in a number of general practices throughout the St. Thomas's health district in London and the South East Thames Regional Health Authority area.

The project team is collaborating with researchers at the Department of Health and Social Security and the British Medical Association. The work will be completed by August 1980. Microcomputers will be used for administration and audit.

More than 160 of the 200 buses in the fleet have been equipped with RCA two-way mobile radios and special IAL microprocessor-based data units which provide the digital signalling.

Installation of the equipment at the control and communication centres and at three hill-top microwave relay stations is continuing, and the complete system, covering more than 50 routes, is expected to be handed over in the autumn.

The centre of the network is in the hall of justice in Redwood City at the county communications centre.

### Technology News

International Aeradio (IAL)

of Seattle, is equipping a fleet of 200 buses from the San Mateo County Transit District, south of San Francisco, with one of the most advanced communication systems in North America.

Last year IAL, a subsidiary of British Airways, beat two American companies to win a \$1.2m (£0.5m) contract to supply San Francisco with a computer-assisted digital radio system.

Eighty per cent of the cost of the bus project comes from United States federal funds to encourage the development and use of public transport.

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## US protest at computer restrictions

From Kenneth Owen

San Francisco, June 23

International development of the computing services industry is being hampered by restrictive government policies in many countries, according to Mr Jerome Dreyer, executive vice-president of the American Association of Data Processing Service Organizations (Adapso).

"Through absolute denial of ownership, insurmountable regulations and procedures or procurement discrimination, foreign governments have prevented United States computer services companies from doing business in many countries", Mr Dreyer said.

He was referring in particular to Japan, Canada, Mexico and certain European countries, including France but excluding the United Kingdom.

American computing services companies are facing increasingly tough competition at home from foreign companies which were not hindered by similar restrictions, he added. But the United States Government should not retaliate: Congress should aim to stimulate international competition.

Mr Dreyer was speaking at the second congress of the world computing services industry, which was opened today by Mr Gerald Ford, the former United States President.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

# Rank's retreat from films: a matter of sour grapes

From Mr Michael Powell

Sir, Your report in your issue of today that the Rank Organisation, which owns 300 of the best and biggest cinemas, is "pulling out of film production" because of economic reasons, is a pity.

Four years ago Arthur Rank started to build a British film industry with local talent and he only failed in the marketing of the films because the big American corporations dominated that market, then it was a buyer's market. Now it is a seller's.

At this moment a bold, independent film-maker, with confidence in his subject and himself, is grossing \$300m (£128.75m) at the international box office with a film that cost \$10m (£4.2m). And it is

at this time that the Rank Organisation, which owes much of its public goodwill to the Man with the Gong, chooses to protect its shareholders by closing its film production branch, admitting that the recent policy of remaking popular successes has not been noticeably successful. So the grapes are sour; and our most famous film producing company is no more.

Sir, America, Germany, France, Italy, Japan, Spain, Poland have shown us that a great modern country with its distinctive culture needs a film industry to show its standards, its way of life to friends and enemies. Britain in the past has done just that with films like *In Which We Serve*, *Henry V*, *The Bridge on the River Kwai*, *Brighton Rock*, *Odd Man Out*, and *Colonel Blimp*. Fifty

ion people emigrated to America between 1920 and 1930 because of the high standard of living evident in that country's films.

We know that the tele series *Upstairs Downstairs* changed America's picture of Britain, but television, ever good, cannot replace as any television craftsman tell you.

The decision of the Organisation is one more of England's decline in cottage industry and a blow to our international tie.

I am, Sir, Yours faithfully, MICHAEL POWELL, Saville Club, Brook Street, London, SW1.

## Coal reserves: NCB and Royal Society hold talks

From Mr K. Moses

and Mr T. M. Souden

Sir, The leading article in your Business News section, under the heading "Coal: the future of coal reserves", was necessarily selective in its quotations and may have been taken to imply irreconcilable differences in view between the NCB and the Royal Society.

The society's views, although not recently published, were submitted to the Commission on Energy and the Environment last year. Your readers should, therefore, know that, as a result of that evidence, discussions have been taking place about coal production, recovery and, therefore, reserves, between the Institute of Geological Sciences, the National Coal Board and the Royal Society. These meetings have led to a much more complete appreciation of the premises upon which the NCB bases its quoted "reserves" of various kinds, and those present have noted the NCB's conviction that calculations of reserves for an industry as large as the NCB, operating across the whole of the country, cannot be done in the same way as they would be done for a small mining enterprise.

Substantial common ground has been identified over the concepts to be used in defining coal reserves. The lack of any universally accepted and understood definitions exacerbates the likelihood of false inferences. The society recognizes that, in reading its evidence, as reported, some people might naturally think that the NCB's "reserves" will be exhausted.

Discussions are continuing regarding the board's parameters underlying its prediction that at current rates of production there are sufficient reserves to last for 300 years. It is confidently anticipated that these will help harmonize the professional judgements on the premises that might best be adopted, the figures that result and, most importantly, the way in which the conclusions can most satisfactorily be translated into a public appreciation of the issues involved and their implications.

Yours faithfully, K. MOSES, Deputy Director-General of Mining, National Coal Board, 15, SUDGEN, Physical Sciences, The Royal Society.

Comparing price rises

From Mr C. F. Wilson

Sir, Mr W. W. Dent sets out

some interesting examples of inflationary increases but the one might expect my authority to feature prominently at the top of the table.

However, 40 years ago, 1,000 gallons of water would have cost 5.66 pence; today they cost 71 pence—an increase of 1,154 per cent. That puts us well down in the list, despite considerable improvements in the quality and consistency of our product during the 40 years in question.

Yours faithfully, GREGORY EDWARDS, Chairman, Thames Water, New River Head, Rosebery Avenue, London EC1R 4TP.

From the Chairman, Thames Water Authority

Sir, I was interested in Mr Dent's inflationary comparisons.

He was referring in particular to Japan, Canada, Mexico and certain European countries, including France but excluding the United Kingdom.

American computing services companies are facing increasingly tough competition at home from foreign companies which were not hindered by similar restrictions, he added. But the United States Government should not retaliate: Congress should aim to stimulate international competition.

Mr Dreyer was speaking at the second congress of the world computing services industry, which was opened today by Mr Gerald Ford, the former United States President.

## Housing at the timber frame vogue

From Mr L. P. T. Nester

Sir, John Huxley's article

on the current vogue for timber frame housing construction could be misread by those who are not familiar with the brick business and the of house construction.

The conventional form house construction since 1920s is what is called a well construction: an external wall of facing brick on which there is a gap called a cavity and behind which is a second wall called the leaf or wall. This latter wall is made of common facing brick or block. Over the last 15 years block has increasingly been used because one operation the brick lays the equivalent of eight bricks. As a consequence common brick production industry has declined.

Timber frame is a three wall construction: an external wall of facing bricks and two internal walls of timber frame. The timber frame is made of timber and is clad with materials which will increase.

In the event, quality is brick manufacturers, such as my own company, stand to rather than lose from the frame.

Yours faithfully, L. P. T. NESTER-SMITH, Chief Executive, Redland Bricks Limited, Redland House, Redgate, Surrey RH2 0ST, June 17.

Looking for a pay lead

From Mr R. L. Stanley

Sir, On page 21 of your issue of June 12 you report the chairman of ICI as saying about

crises in pay: "We do all we can—but we must look the public sector to lead."

He went on to say that workers had been offered a rise of over 19 per cent a year.

On page 4 of the same issue we read about a 14 per cent rise in pay awarded to Her Service nurses.

Who, Sir, needs to look whom to lead?

Yours faithfully, R. L. STANLEY, New River Head, Rosebery Avenue, London EC1R 4TP.

From the Chairman, Thames Water Authority

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High priority should be given to efforts to cope with population growth and to United Nations and other programmes for supporting these efforts.

We strongly support the general capital increase of the World Bank, and increases in the funding of the regional development banks, and the sixth replenishment of the International Development Association.

We welcome the report of the Brazil Commission. We shall carefully consider its recommendations.

The democratic industrialized countries cannot alone carry the responsibility of aid and other different contributions to developing countries: it must be equitably shared by the oil exporting countries and the industrialized Communist countries. The personnel representatives are instructed to review aid policies and procedures and other contributions to developing countries and to report back their conclusions to the next summit.

The situation created by large oil generated payments imbalances, in particular those of oil importing developing countries, requires a combination of determined actions by all countries to promote external adjustment and effective mechanisms for balance of payments financing. We look to the international capital market to continue to play a primary role in replenishing the substantial oil surplus funds on the basis of sound lending standards. We support the work in progress by our monetary authorities and the bank for international settlements designed to improve the supervision and security of the international banking system. The private banks could usefully supplement these efforts.

Private lending will need to be supplemented by an expanded role for international institutions, especially the International Monetary Fund. We are committed to implementing the agreed increase in the IMF quotas, and to supporting appropriate borrowing by the fund, if needed to meet financing requirements of its members. We encourage the IMF to seek ways in which it could, within its guidelines on conditionality, make it more attractive for countries with financing problems to use its resources.

We reaffirm our commitment to

stability in the foreign exchange market. We note that the European Monetary System has contributed to this end, will continue close cooperation in change market policies so as to avoid excessive exchange rate fluctuations.

We also cooperate with the IMF to achieve more effective surveillance, support continuing examination by IMF of arrangements to provide for more balanced evolution of the world reserve system.

We are resolved further to strengthen the open world trading system. We resist pressures for protectionist action which can only be self-defeating and aggravate inflation.

We endorse the positive conduct of the multilateral trade negotiations, commit ourselves to early and effective implementation.

We reaffirm our determination to avoid a harmful export credit race; this end we shall work with the oil participants to strengthen the international arrangement on export credit with a view to reaching a mutually acceptable solution covering all species the arrangement by December 1, 1980.

As a further step in strengthening international trading system, we commit our government to work in the United Nations toward an agreement to prohibit illicit payments to foreign government officials in international business transactions.

The economic message from the Venice summit is clear. The key to success in resolving the major economic challenges which the world faces is to achieve and maintain a balance between energy supply and demand at reasonable levels and at stable prices. The stability of the world economy on which the prosperity of every individual country relies depends upon all the countries concerned recognising their mutual needs and accepting their mutual responsibilities. The among us whose countries are members of the European Community intend make their efforts within this framework.

We who represent seven large industrialized countries of the free world, ready to tackle our own problems, meet the challenges of the coming decade to our own advantage and to the benefit of the whole world.

## Summary of the text of the final communiqué from leaders of the seven industrialized Western nations who attended the Venice summit

# Stability of world's economy dependent on controlling cost of energy

1. In this, our first meeting of the 1980s, the economic issues that have dominated thought are the price of energy, and the implications for inflation and the level of economic activity in our own countries and for the world as a whole. Unless we can deal with the problems of energy, we cannot cope with other problems.

2. Successive large increases in the price of oil, bearing no relation to market conditions and culminating in the recent decision by some members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec) at Algiers, have produced the reality of even higher inflation and the imminent threat of severe recession and unemployment in the industrialized countries.

At the same time they have undermined and in some cases virtually destroyed the prospects for growth in the developing countries. We believe that these consequences are increasingly coming to be appreciated by some of the oil exporting countries.

The fact is that the industrialized countries of the free world, the oil producing countries, and the non-oil developing countries, depend upon each other for the realization of their potential for economic development and prosperity. Each can overcome the obstacles to that development, but only if all work together, and with the interests of all in mind.

3. In this spirit we have discussed the main problems that confront us in the coming decade. We are confident in the ability of our democratic societies, based on individual freedom and social solidarity, to meet these challenges. There are no quick or easy solutions. Sustained efforts are needed to achieve a better future.

4. The reduction of inflation is our immediate top priority and will benefit all nations. Inflation retards growth and harms all sections of our societies. Determined fiscal and monetary restraint is required to break inflationary expectations. Continuing dialogue among the social partners is also needed for this purpose.

We must retain effective international coordination to carry out this policy of restraint, and also to guard against the threat of growing unemployment and worldwide recession.

5. We are also committed to encouraging

investment and innovation, so as to increase productivity, to fostering the movement of resources from declining into expanding sectors, and to providing new job opportunities, and to promoting the most effective use of resources within and among countries.

6. In shaping economic policy, we need a better understanding of the long term effects of global population growth, industrial expansion and economic development generally. A study of trends in these areas is in hand. And our representatives will keep these matters under review.

7. We must break the link between economic growth and consumption of oil, and we mean to do so in this decade. This strategy requires conserving oil and substantially increasing production and use of alternative energy sources. To this end, maximum reliance should be placed on the price mechanism, and domestic prices for oil should take into account representative world prices.

Market forces should be supplemented, where appropriate, by effective fiscal incentives and administrative measures. Energy investment will contribute substantially to economic growth and employment.

8. We welcome the recent decisions of the European Community, the International Energy Agency and the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development regarding the need for long term structural changes to reduce oil consumption, continuing procedures to monitor progress, the possible use of oil ceilings to deal with tight market conditions, and coordination of stock policies to mitigate the effect of market disruption.

9. To conserve oil in our countries: We are agreed that no new base load, oil fired, generating capacity should be constructed, save in exceptional circumstances, and that the conversion of oil-fired capacity to other fuels should be accelerated.

We will increase efforts, including fiscal incentives where necessary, to accelerate the substitution of oil in industry.

We will encourage oil saving investments in residential and commercial buildings.

In transportation, our objective is the introduction of increasingly fuel efficient vehicles.

10. We must rely on fuels other than oil to meet the energy needs of future economic growth. This will require early, resolute, and wide ranging actions. Our technology and resources are sufficient to develop energy sources other than oil over the next ten years is estimated at the equivalent of 15 to 20 million barrels a day of oil. We intend to make a coordinated and vigorous effort to realize this potential.

To this end, we will seek a large increase in the use of coal and enhanced use of nuclear power in the medium term, and a substantial increase in production of synthetic fuels, in solar energy and other sources of renewable energy over the longer term.

11. We shall encourage the exploration and development of our indigenous hydrocarbon resources in order to secure maximum production on a long term basis.

12. Together we intend to double coal production and use by early 1990. We will encourage long term commitments by coal producers and consumers. It will be necessary to improve infrastructures in both exporting and importing countries, as far as is economically justified, to ensure the required supply and use of coal.

13. We underline the vital contribution of nuclear power to a more secure energy supply. The role of nuclear energy has to be increased if world energy needs are to be met. We shall therefore have to expand our nuclear generating capacity. We will continue to give the highest priority to ensuring the health and safety of the public and to perfecting methods for dealing with spent fuels and disposal of nuclear waste. We reaffirm the importance of ensuring the reliable supply of nuclear fuel and minimizing the risk of nuclear proliferation.



BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

## Courtaulds looks beyond the recession

are no prizes for missing forecasts a troubled day. So while Courtaulds' chairman is not holding out too much one, warning that the next two years are tough, his statement ends on an optimistic note.

Looking beyond the next year or two, Mr Christopher Hogg, "we can see better prospects."

A detailed breakdown of trading profit capital employed which Courtaulds divided for the first time, serves to hit both the strength of the group's activities which have assumed importance in the profit account, and also the immense which the group faces in the business which it is known.

Paint packaging and plastics operations over two-fifths of the £88m profit but account for only one-third of the capital employed. After allocating charges of £26m, the non-activities would double the profit for an even larger slice of group

audits is now engaged in squeezing stable return from textiles by concentrating on the areas where it sees a future and by contracting where it has over the past eighteen months

incurred have exceeded £500m. Control on working capital kept the flow in 1979-80 to £33m and with re-fits of total debt of £327m not five years or more, the high balance sheet is not the problem.

However, Courtaulds cuts its improves productivity, it is still to the vagaries of demand, the probability by government-inspired tariffs and a strong pound eroding its £493m of exports.

At rates are yet another important influence on profits and while even change in the many factors in the could quickly benefit the company, many uncertainties ahead.

markets

it of issues

arkets around the world are now heavy weather of digesting the huge volume of recent weeks. This activity has been based on the fact that interest rates, especially the United States, would continue to

which now appears to be looking ahead although last week's decline in the United States money supply was somewhat to the Eurobond market

ited States corporate bond market dy found itself overburdened with rain of paper issued over the last And for the first time in several the German capital market sube met yesterday to fix the calendar offerings. Because of the relative new issues in Germany of late, the e has allowed member banks to issue on an informal basis.

aged now by the unexpected ce of a negative yield curve in markets, pointing to a sharp downward rates later this year, the volume of new issues could pose for the primary market.

n the Eurobond market, however, digestion problem has become most cent figures from Morgan Guaranty that new issues dropped from to \$7,600m in the first five months But last week alone the market self confronted with bonds to the \$750m.

re have become a lot less happy to re now that the 10 per cent yield is being breached and last week's e pricings have resulted in the m Unilever, BOC and Exportfinaans easily in order to get their yields - the 10 per cent mark.

the Eurobond market has been a many of its worst characteristics last couple of months. So keen are ks to launch bonds that huge risks taken with some issues being k, stock and barrel onto their books ranged prices to be resolved when conditions permit.

moment interest rates, especially

at the short-end, have fallen enough to allow them to run large bond positions comfortably. But it will only take a minor correction to force the banks to unload these issues onto the market, as indeed happened about this time last year.

### Gold Still talking about \$1,000

Gold appears to have settled down a little since its short-lived burst of exuberance in the bullion price two weeks ago. But the latest survey from Consolidated Gold Fields, Gold 1980, suggests that the fundamentals remain bullish. Indeed, the company's analysts are as confident as anyone can be in this treacherous market that gold will not be long delayed in reaching \$1,000 an ounce.

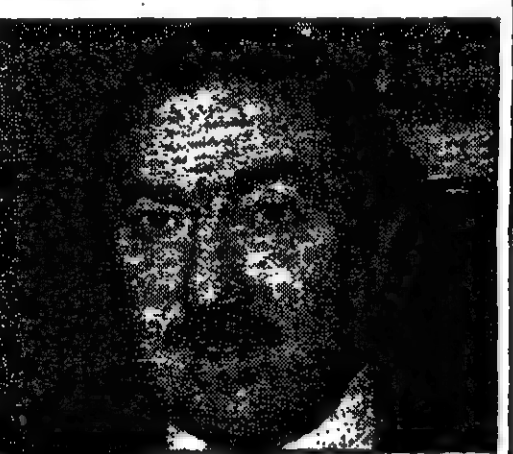
Two key facts about the supply and demand balance emerge from the study. Of total supply to the non-communist private sector last year of 1,765 tonnes, net trade with the communist bloc provided 229 tonnes, compared with 410 in 1978. But the evidence is that supply from the Soviet Union this year will be much less, perhaps well below 100 tonnes.

The second upward pressure on the gold price is the virtual cessation of official sales. In 1979 they totalled 574 tonnes, a noticeable advance on the previous year's 362 tonnes. Now IMF and US Treasury sales have stopped, so overall we are facing total supply this year of possibly only 1,000 tonnes.

Moreover, South African mine production, which last year fell three tonnes to 703 tonnes, is on a secular downward trend. The chances of another West Wits line being discovered must be small.

So despite other prospects, particularly South America, the Philippines, Canada and Australia, and in the longer term China, adding to output, it is not developing fast enough to stop non-communist gold mine production declining in 1979 from 980 tonnes to 962 tonnes.

Demand is much less volatile, save for jewelry which fell sharply last year from 1,007 tonnes to 737. If one takes the gloomy view—which is widely held in the gold market—that inflation will only be reduced to a point from which it can rapidly take off again, investor demand for a considerably reduced quantity of potential bullion would exert intense leverage in a thin market.



● Muirhead group, whose chairman is Sir Raymond Brown (above), has been sorely testing investors' faith in its fashionable high-technology status for some time. Yesterday's results—a mere £29,000 profit in the first-half (against £931,000)—sent the shares down 16p to a year's "low" of 120p, compared with 304p less than eighteen months ago.

Muirhead blames its woes on a stretching out of orders as a result of the recession; high inventories; inflation and high interest rates on borrowings which pushed interest charges up from £197,000 to £561,000 in the first-half.

However, Muirhead's once strong technological lead in facsimile equipment has now been carved away thin. There must be a major question mark over its ability to maintain its position in the face of an increasing onslaught from powerful competitors.

With little hope of recovery in the second-half and costs of the Morden factory closure likely to be around £500,000, hopes rest more than ever on a bid.

It seems to be an iron law of international events—like the international summit meeting just ended at Venice—that, when most is expected, least is achieved; and when nothing is expected some advance is made.

The auguries could scarcely have been less promising as the President of the United States and his international colleagues descended on the lagoon. The EEC was at loggerheads with the President and his international colleagues descended on the lagoon. The EEC was at loggerheads with the President and his international colleagues descended on the lagoon.

No substantial preparatory work had been done on any initiative that might affect the world economic or financial situation for the better. The severe constraints of the democratic system were clearly pressing hard on the freedom of action of President Carter and only scarcely less so on President Giscard d'Estaing and Chancellor Schmidt.

As far as international economic policy is concerned, the British position seemed to be a return of that adopted by Mr Healey as Chancellor after the 1973-74 world oil price rise—namely, that the rest of the world should help by keeping up the general level of demand for their countries, because they had less reason to be obsessed by the problems of inflation than the United Kingdom.

## A wisp of hope from Venice

Hugh Stephenson

Expectations from the Venice summit were therefore not high. And, indeed, the final communiqué, even though the bulk of it shows clear signs of having been drafted long before the heads of state and government ever set foot on Italian soil, fully records the fact that the meeting ended without any substantial new initiative coming to fruition. Hidden away in it, however, are certain seeds of optimism about the future.

What is certain is that the world needs evidence, however shaky, that such seeds have been sown. For the present state of the world economic order must be reckoned more oppressively gloomy than at any time since the 1930s. The catalogue of negative factors at work is almost endless. The signs that the leadership of the western industrial world is seized of the enormity of the challenge that lies ahead are not encouraging. The challenges and contradictions of the world economic order constitute a moral issue from which active politicians, concerned with the need for reelection, shy away.

Just as liberal statesmen who were slave owners in the Old South of the United States, like Thomas Jefferson, waited until they died to free their slaves in their wills, so it seems that leading and well intentioned democratic politicians wait until their active days are over before they accept publicly that things need changing. Thus the

major figures in the past decade and more, in the battle to persuade the world that, to put it no higher, enlightened self-interest requires a new world economic order, have included former Prime Minister Lester Pearson of Canada, former Defence Secretary Robert McNamara of the United States and former Prime Minister Edward Heath of the United Kingdom.

Given the lack of preparation before the Venice summit it would have been too much to expect that any new detailed plan might have emerged. Indeed, the reported reservations of President Carter and Mrs Thatcher to any rapid new initiative are exactly the reactions that we know are inevitable from politicians who are aware that there are no votes at home from seeming to be concerned about the problems of the rest of the less fortunate world.

The communiqué, for all that, pointed in the direction that the western industrial world has to go over the next five years or so, if world economic catastrophe is to have any chance of being avoided. For the fact is that the refusal of the Opec countries to continue to supply the rest of the world with cheap energy, combined with the inability of the industrial world to provide Opec with stable assets in return for their oil has led to oil price increases that have bankrupted a substantial number of developing countries and

effectively blighted for the foreseeable future as many more. These are countries for whose populations the idea that economic growth rates may have reached their social limits and that their domestic economic policies must be tailored in order to achieve balance of payments surpluses are as politically irrelevant as they are economically impossible. Thus, even in the narrowest terms, the financial plight of these countries is putting the world banking and credit system under breaking strain.

If a spiralling disintegration of the world economy is to be avoided, therefore, the immediate requirement is for a dialogue, and coordinated policies, to be formulated between the three main corners of this play—the western industrial world, the Opec countries and the developing world. In each of the three corners there are grouped many widely varying needs and prospects. At present, however, there is no overall view that these are the three legs on which a reasonable level of non-inflationary world demand can and must be built. If we are all to come out of the present gathering recession.

There was just enough in the final Venice communiqué, however, to suggest that hard-headed politicians say at least the outlines of what must be done over the next two to five years for one not to despair entirely.

Roman Eisenstein discusses the growing problem of the country's debt repayments

## Brazil's economy—last throw of the gambler?

An international banker needs steady nerves, a cool head and an absolute belief that the loans he makes will be paid back on time.

But, even armed with that philosophy, he has many things to worry about. This is especially true now, because the problem of recycling oil surpluses is becoming acute.

The oilseal which began after the 1973 oil price explosion but which seemed to subside for a few years is gathering new momentum and is being discussed with increasing hopelessness at every international economic conference.

Economists generally gather round the not always reliable statistics of various countries much as doctors in bygone ages have been immobilized in drawings gathering round the sick-bed. The fear is that some major debtor—that is, a state—will not be able to meet

its debt repayments. Several of the leading American banks would feel the chill and find their shareholders' funds severely depleted. One of the oldest rules of banking—that not too many eggs should be placed into one basket—may well have been breached by several banks.

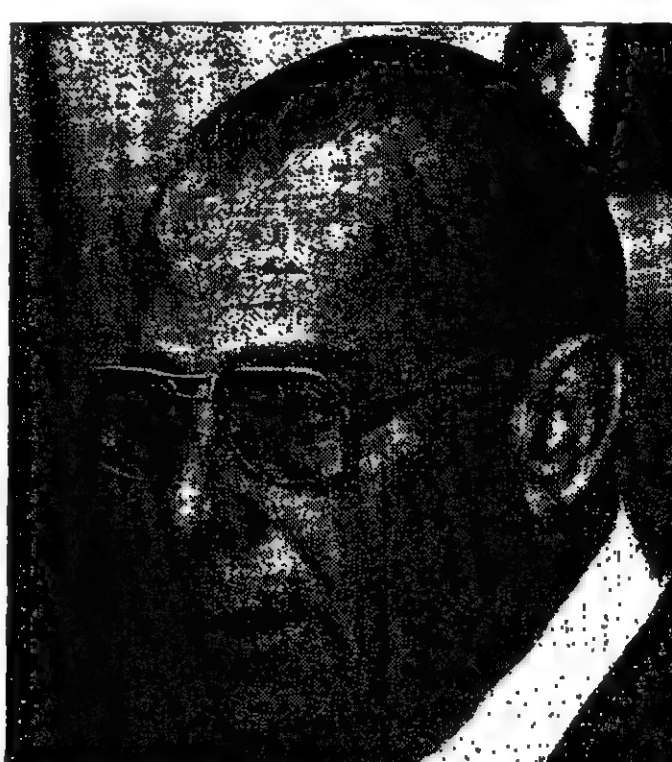
Repayment of a debt of that size is made up of two elements. One is amortization of various loans as they come up for redemption; and the other is the interest paid on the loans. The cost of servicing the debt, plus the trade deficit for which foreign exchange has to be found to close the gap, last year amounted to more than 68 per cent of Brazil's visible exports. This was already one of the highest debt service ratios in the world.

This year the difficulties will be even greater. Brazil will be in a less favourable trading position than in 1979. On the assumption that imports rise to about \$20,000m for the year as against \$17,900m last year, Brazil would probably have to find about \$16,000m in foreign loans to repay its debts, bridge the trade deficit and maintain interest payments. This implies a trade deficit of \$3,000m, and debt amortization and interest payments of \$13,000m.

Estimates vary of how much Brazil will eventually have to find and \$16,000m is an average view. At the lower end one estimate is only \$12,000m and at the upper end \$21,000m. How Brazil will find the money and whether it will have to go to the International Monetary Fund is a matter of great controversy.

So far this year Senator Antonio Delfino Neto, officially the minister of planning in President Figueiredo's administration, but in fact the man in charge of economic affairs, has managed to raise \$4,500m. It is widely expected that the remainder will be found from international banks lending either directly or through intermediaries, by loans from the World Bank and the American Development Bank and international bond issues. But this will hardly be the end of the matter.

The debt service ratio will



President Figueiredo: will he and his planning minister have to go to the IMF?

amount in 1980 to three quarters of visible exports, which in simpler terms means that the foreign exchange earned on exports is effectively mortgaged for repayment of foreign loans.

While most bankers believe that this year Brazil will get by, if only because it is in everybody's interest that there should be no major default, next year could be crucial.

President Figueiredo and his planning minister might then have to take a step they have so far steadfastly refused to countenance and go to the IMF.

Brazil can draw \$230m from the IMF without any questions

being asked but for the subsequent tranches of some \$2,000m shift conditions may have to be imposed on the economy. These may then coincide with pressures from other countries, including Britain, for Brazil to shed some of its protectionist trade policies, something which would widen the trade gap further.

The Brazilians themselves sound quite optimistic. "A gambler's last throw," mutters an economist who declines to be named.

There are in fact other problems to worry about. Brazil embarked on an ambitious de-

velopment policy in the mid-sixties and was widely hailed as the one country in the developing world that would successfully "take off" to become a major industrial power. Growth of the national income between 1967 and 1973 averaged more than 9 per cent a year, while inflation was contained at about 20 per cent.

But, except for 1975 when gdp rose by 9 per cent, growth has now slackened. Last year it was 6.4 per cent and this year it could be as low as 5 per cent. This may sound high to British ears, but in a country of fast growing population it is not.

With a population of 120 million, rising at 2.8 per cent a year, Brazil must grow fast to stand still in terms of individual incomes. Each year 1.5 million people join the labour force and, while figures for unemployment are sketchy, it is accepted that in the São Paulo area—the most industrialized in the country—unemployment is more than 7 per cent of the population.

The dash for growth may well be over for the time being. Brazil, which lacks oil, has been a prime victim of the huge oil price rises. Last year oil imports cost the country \$7,000m, a tenfold increase on the pre-1973 figure. And this year it will be higher still.

But, although the problems on the surface appear insurmountable, most bankers and leaders of multinational companies are surprisingly optimistic. They point out that Brazil has huge natural resources, including coal and hydro-electric power, to replace some of the oil imports. It also has a potentially strong agriculture and a growing industrial base.

Even so, if growth does slacken significantly and personal incomes have to fall for a time, political difficulties may preempt any economic advance.

## Business Diary: A Prior at BSC • Small adds

Gregor, the controversial man-designate of the Steel Corporation, to be a sufficiently Business Diary, to ensure that his the Cabinet are well a readiness for July 1, takes over from Sir Briers.

Mr Gregor has been appointed as a son of Employment James Prior, one of her's Cabinet "wets". The appointment has been among BSC in a brief internal hum.

Mr Gregor's appointment is clearly highly by the new BSC chair, has spent some time and Freres, the American bank in which it was a senior

MacGregor's appointment announced, the young man has been jettisoned to the Atlantic with the designate and speculation mounting that he some the chairmans a before the corporate annual announcement. elevation of Prior to sanctuary raises a question over the future of Mr Gregor. The youthful and unconventional Beau-brought to the BSC Charles when he moved the executive deputy's seat at the Guinness up. and's close identity with man and his now unly long hair have not his relationship with the other executive big the BSC are those, not least in l, who believe that,

Michael Grylls, the Tory MP for North-West Surrey and chairman of the party's Small Business Bureau, is back from Carter's Washington full of enthusiasm about the way they discriminate positively in favour of the little man there.

Grylls told me yesterday that he had come to see Vernon Weaver, the Carter appointee who directs the Small Business Administration. He also saw the chairman of the Senate and House of Representatives committees.

"They have a real, positive discrimination in favour of small business there," he said. "Here, we just pay lip service, which is what all parties have done so far."

The two positive approaches that he would like to see the Tories emulate are "two-tier" laws which bear down less heavily on small business in particular, and a directive that a quarter of government procure-

although Sir Charles will be stepping down at the end of the month, young Beauman has learnt a lot about the steel industry and the BSC in particular and his undoubted talents should not be lost to the corporation. Perhaps the new chairman will find a niche for him somewhere in the management structure.

Sir Charles meanwhile is not disappearing entirely from the steel industry. He is to continue as chairman of the corporation's job creation subsidiary, BSC (Industry), until the end of this year. Whether he will maintain the tradition established by previous chairmen of also being chairman of BSC (I) is at present uncertain.



Small business's Michael Grylls: more leeway, less lip.

ment contracts should go to the little man.

Lastly, Grylls told me, he would like to see not only the espousal of Small Business Administration methods but of a scaled-down SBA itself—a "small government agency to

British industrial warfare took a new and nastier turn yesterday with the news that the unions plan to hit management where they really live—in the golfbag.

The Transport and General Workers and ASTMS (a white collar union, for heaven's sake) are to press the Government to impose a 60 per cent tariff on imported golf balls. They want to stop importing golf balls from an American factory now that their Speke, Merseyside, plant is to be closed.

Denis Thatcher, your hour has come! Golf is one subject on which he does know more than the Prime Minister. Will his advice be sought?

take the advocate role and look at every single law and regulation that comes out of Whitehall and say "fine, fine, fine, but mean for small business?"

David Mitchell, the junior employment minister responsible for small firms, needs much more support than he gets from government departments at present, Grylls says. "We don't even have a legal definition of what a 'small firm' is."

The SBA's guideline is a payroll of up to 200 and a turnover of about \$5m. Grylls goes for up to 300 and £2m.

"Lip service" "more support for the Ministers", establishment of what some would see as a quango—this is all rating good stuff from a Tory MP running a Tory party group (4,000 firms finance it, but so does the party, and the secretary is in Smith Square).

Earlier this year one in five private railway employees was found to be either drunk or under the influence of drugs at work. Seven railways are now trying to cut down drinking at work.

Train drivers in particular seem to drink to relieve boredom on long trips.

Guy Guimard last made aviation news two years ago when he set up Scimitar Airlines to carry charter cargo around the world. Now he reemerges as chairman-designate of the British end of the Charlotte Aircraft Corporation, an American group specializing in aviation broking and trading in aircraft and based in Charlotte, North Carolina.

Charlotte was founded in 1953 by H. J. "Jacks" Caldwell Sr, who went on to have sold more than 400 used and 50 new aircraft to, among others, Air France and Pan Am. Caldwell tried to Guimard to establish an aviation consultancy, specializing in strategic economic planning, and to this end the Briton is to open a London office.

Guimard, a former managing director of British Caledonian, says that Scimitar, which ran into a fuel price crisis, has been restructured and that shareholders have asked him to stay on the board.

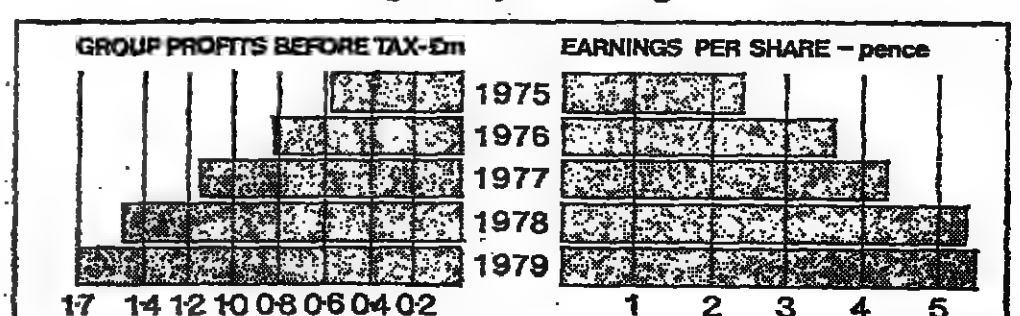
How do you like your temperature frozen or heated alive? According to correspondence in Texas, the journal of the Inland Revenue Staff Federation, the office temperature in the East Ham tax office reaches the eighties, while according to a letter from the "Hypothermia section" of the Sunderland tax office they usually shiver in the sixties. What must it be like in Inverness?

Ross Davies

## Helene of London announces another record year with profits up from £1,460,000 to £1,700,000.

And Chairman Mr. Montague Burkeman says in his annual statement "you will see from the accounts that we have conserved our liquidity so that we are in a position to continue our expansion both by acquisition and by internal growth."

### Charting five years of growth



**Helene of London Limited**

Principal activities are design and manufacture of fashion leisurewear and textile merchandising.

For copies of the Annual Report please write to: Street, London W1.



## FINANCIAL NEWS

## Stock markets

## BAT placing curbs active trading

The second week of the account started in a quieter note for equities. Activity was overshadowed by a 4.1 million share placing in BAT Industries by Imperial Group, which raised £11m for the group. The placing took about 15 minutes early in the morning, but the deal tended to take the steam out of the market for the rest of the day.

With few sellers about, buyers are also deterred by gloomy prognostications in the economic newspapers, and bleak economic forecasts from the Confederation of British Industry. In some sectors, notably mines, there is also evidence of some of the inevitable profit-taking after last week's steep rises.

The announcement of two new wraps last Friday meant that Government securities had opened about £1 better. This is generally a quiet day, although shorter-dated stocks prices drifted down after lunch gain was held for a while, but so that they finished about £2 off the best, and £1 down on Friday's levels. Longs, which started about £1 up, also slipped back and the retail figures made little impact.

Further reductions to 11 per cent in United States prime rates were no surprise, leaving long-dated gilt about £1 to £2 down on the day.

The FT index drifted down steadily all day to close 469.8 down at 2.0.

The leading industrial stocks reflected the general tone with prices a couple of pence down when changed. Investors were waiting for a technical reaction to last week's activity, and in the meantime were frightened of buying or selling. ICI at 382p and Glaxo at 224p were down 2p, while Beecham at 138p and Fisons at 264p with Courtaulds at 73p were unchanged.

A gloomy brokers' circular on Rank Xerox's performance pushed Rank down 4p to 192p while Dunlop dipped 1p to 78p in spite of enquiries from the Far East. BAT Industries closed 3p off at 273p after Imperial Group's placing at 270p, while Unilever was the only stock to move against the rest of the sector and added 3p to 473p.

Among companies which reported results, Murexhead was down by 16p to 120p, after news of sharply-reduced interim profits, and a passed dividend. In contrast, E. Austin gained 40p to 160p, celebrating a 16 per cent profit increase and a one-for-three scrip issue, and Mar-shalls (Hull) finished 10p better at 193p, with a 20 per cent earnings improvement. A 40 per cent profit rise boosted Polymark 6p to 80p.

In stores, Grattan Warehouse rose 8p to 72p after the chairman's statement, while Tesco, which reported last week that the recession had hit the check-

outs, lost 1p to 59p but Sainsbury at 395p, Boots at 17p and UDS at 72p were all unchanged. In electricals, Ferranti lost 5p to 552p awaiting results today and a decision of the NEB sale, and Plessey also dipped 1p to 159p in front of results later this week. Rascal lost 3p to 257p but GEC managed to gain 2p to 396p.

On the bid front, profit-takers moved in on Selection Trust, which is still awaiting bid terms from BP and the price dropped £1 to £11. BP was unchanged at 366p.

Morgan Grenfell Special Exempt Fund's acquisition of a near 6 per cent stake in Foraminster, which is also reporting results soon, pushed the share price up 10p to 126p while Wolf Tool was suspended at 621p before our agreed bid from Dobson Park.

Continued speculative demand for David Dixon put 1p on the shares to 113p, while Maffinson Denny's rights issue last week was sufficient to clip the price by 21p to 541p.

Oil stocks exhibited mid-afternoon weakness with the bulk of interest coming from profit-takers. Lamsco, still the subject of strong rumours over a Deminor bid, was shaved a penny by the close to 710p, although at one point it touched 720p. Shell was unchanged at 402p while Ultramar lost 4p to 378p.

## Latest results

Company	Sales £m	Profit £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
Int. or Fin.	6.3(3.3)	0.5(0.4)	41.2(37.6)	3.5(—)	24/7	5.25(4.4)
E. Austin (F)	0.32(0.32)	0.04(0.04)	8.5(8.2)	—	—	—
Parsons (F)	0.19(0.26)	0.37(0.08)	1.0(0.34)	—	—	—
Bridgford (F)	62.95(49.72)	4.16(3.81)	20.6(30.7)	5.0(4.5)	14/8	6.4(5.8)
Brown & Tawse (F)	13.7(10.3)	0.88(0.57)	3.0(2.3)	2.5(—)	8/8	4.0(3.2)
Jas Cropper (F)	17.8(17.3)	3.0(2.8)	14.8(13.2)	3.0(2.8)	—	4.6(4.2)
Eastern Producers (F)	20.4(16.6)	0.55(0.81)	4.0(5.4)	0.5(—)	—	1.0(1.0)
Elliot Group (F)	—	2.69(1.93)	—	2.0(1.5)	—	—
St. Northern Ind (F)	—	0.66(0.65)	1.55(1.15)	1.1(0.87)	—	—
London Rubber (F)	11.56(11.04)	0.63(0.5)	—	—	—	—
Murexhead (F)	19.26(15.4)	1.57(1.12)	15.7(10.3)	1.9(—)	31/10	3.7(2.04)
Polymark (F)	—	0.035(0.055)	0.71(0.77)	0.5(0.5)	—	—
Rembia Rubber (F)	—	4.57(5.58)	12.58(20.07)	5.2(5.2)	12/8	7.7(7.7)
Whitecroft (F)	—	—	—	—	—	—

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pre-tax profits. Earnings are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pre-tax and earnings are net. \*Loss.

## LONDON PRUDENTIAL

## Investment Trust Limited

"Our long term objective is to provide shareholders with a real increase in their dividends i.e. an increase greater than the rise in the cost of living, as long as this is not achieved at the expense of capital values. We shall not be content unless we can achieve this objective."

M. B. Baring, Chairman.

## TEN YEAR RECORD

To year ended 30th April 1980

Dividend (Gross)	up 307%
Retail Price Index	up 260%
Net Asset Value	up 152%
FT Actuaries All Share Index	up 93%

Managers:

## Kleinwort Benson

Annual General Meeting:  
20 Fenchurch Street, London EC3P 3DB  
on Wednesday 16th July 1980 at 11.45 a.m.

## James Cropper &amp; Company Limited

The following are our unaudited preliminary figures for the year ending 29th March 1980.

	1980	1979
Turnover	13,715,664	10,998,447
Trading Profit	1,146,653	723,379
Profit on Sale of Houses	1,350	42,601
Interest	1,148,003	765,980
	(260,593)	(190,028)
Profit before Taxation	887,410	575,952
Advance Corporation Tax	(27,117)	(17,369)
Profit after Taxation	860,293	558,583
Dividend: 6% on 1,600,000 Shares of 25p each	24,000	16,000 (4%)
10% on 1,600,000 Shares of 25p each (proposed)	40,000	24,000 (6%)
Balance Transferred to Reserves	796,293	518,583

Note:  
The paper industry is now in recession. So far we have managed to preserve a full order book, but we cannot expect not to be affected.

## Briefly

**Lyle Shipping:** At an extraordinary general meeting acquisition of the 50 per cent of Scottish Ship Management not already owned by Lyle was formally approved by shareholders. This acquisition is now therefore unconditional.

**Moss Engineering:** Board says that despite the gloomy economic situation, group continues to win important orders for environmental engineering plant and equipment. Contracts worth more than £1.65m have been secured recently, mostly from overseas customers but with one valuable United Kingdom order.

**Silver Mines:** Rights issue was taken up in respect of 2,095m shares (87.1 per cent) of the issue.

**Pennine Commercial Holdings:** Pennine Development has reduced its shareholding in Pennine Commercial below 5 per cent.

**Rembia Rubber:** Pre-tax profit for 1979 £55,000 (£56,000). EPS 0.71p (0.77p). Dividend 0.5p (same).

**London Rubber Estates:** Pre-tax profit for 1979 £66,000 (£52,000). EPS 1.55p (1.15p). Dividend 1.1p (0.875p).

**Gray, Dawes & Company:** A recognised bank under the Banking Act 1979 is changing its name to Gray, Dawes & Company. The bank is capitalised at £10m and while providing a full range of banking services also specialises in export finance.

**Great Northern Investment Trust:** Pre-tax profit for half year to May 31 £2.6m (£1.93m). In 2.0p (1.5p). Board forecast a final dividend of at least 4.0p. NAV 142p (131p) as at November 30.

**E. Austin and Sons (London):** Turnover for year to March 31 £6.30m (£5.27m). Pre-tax profit £511,000 (£442,000). Final 3.55p making 4.25p (4.382p). Proposed scrip issue of three-for-one. EPS 41.20p (£7.64p).

**Parame has sold its entire remaining interest in Gardinetto and Lucera gas permits to Premier Consolidated Oilfields for £55,630 shares in Premier. These have been paid for by cash, and Parame and co for a net consideration of £140,000.**

**Slaverham Group:** George Wimpey has sold its holding of 1.73m restricted voting ordinary shares.

## AMEV shares issue

AMEV, the Dutch insurance group, is proceeding with the issue of 1.49m common shares in the form of convertible bearer certificates of £1 10 nominal, a syndicate led by Pierson, Helderberg and Pierson announced.

The issue is being made against a price of £1 77.50 per common share. Subscriptions are open only to holders of claims on outstanding common shares/convertible certificates including shares issued from the share premium reserve earlier this month.

## RETAIL SALES

The following are the figures for the volume of retail sales released by the Department of Trade.

	Sales by volume (seasonally adjusted) (1971=100)	Sales by value (not adjusted) % change on year earlier
1979		
1st Qtr	100.8	+11
2nd Qtr	108.4	+15
3rd Qtr	98.2	-11
4th Qtr	101.7	+14
1980		
1st Qtr	107.9	+8
February	107.9	+8
March	102.6	+13
April	102.5	+13
May	101 (prov)	+12 (prov)

Burmah dipped 2p to 228p and Tricentral finished the same at 376p. The highlight of the day among the second liners was Arco Energy's news of a find in the porcupine basin which gave a fillip to Irish stocks. It gained 10p to 472p, having earlier advanced by 20p. Carless Capel closed 2p down at 137p while adverse press comment knocked 6p off Berkeley Exploration.

South African mine shares were affected by the flames of the Rand since the political troubles there last week. The bullion price drifted all day and fell below £600. As a result, Anglo American Gold finished £11.16 down at £343.16w while Vaal Reefs dipped 5/16 to £257.16. In the financials, Cons Gold Fields lost 7p to 491p and RTZ lost 3p to 423p. Profit takers hit Charter Consolidated and it lost 12p to 196p.

Clearing banks were down a few pence, while among the merchant banks, Schroders benefited from favourable press news, gaining 2p to 275p, while Hambros finished unchanged at 497p, after its profits improvement of last week.

Equity turnover for June 20 was £141.326m (number of bargains 16,882). The most active stocks according to the Exchange Telegraph were Charter Consolidated, RTZ, Nat West, ICI, Western Mining, Lamsco, Imperial Group, Tate & Lyle, Unilever, Barclays, Midland, Burmah, Shell, Beecham and Cadbury Schweppes.

Traded options had a quieter day, although a total of 693 options were traded. GEC was the subject of interest with 104 contracts, while BP produced 103. Of the rest, Land Securities remained popular with 76 and Imperial Group produced 72 after its share placing.

In traditional options, calls were produced in First National Finance, which is announcing results today. M. L. Meyer, Burmah and Associated Dairies, with puts in Legal and General and GEC.

## Associate helps Polymark to £1.6m profit

By Our Financial Staff

Laundry and garment machinery group Polymark International increased pretax profits from £1.1m to £1.6m in 1979. Turnover rose from £15.4m to £19.3m.

The pretax figure includes a £122,000 contribution from Dreher, which became an associate during the year.

So far in the current year both turnover and profit have continued on the upward trend. But the company says that worsening world economic conditions, high interest rates and the strong pound may "temporarily slow" the recent rapid growth.

The final dividend of 2.7p gross makes a total for the year of 5.29p against 4.44p last year.

## Plantation groups are casting eyes on new fields of endeavour

It is, I suppose, a sign of the time, another straw in the wind of possible depression, that those companies which have in the past been heavily committed to plantations and overseas trading are now casting their eyes over other fields of endeavour.

Plantations themselves have long been regarded as risky, and a number of companies which have been heavily committed to plantations and overseas trading are now casting their eyes over other fields of endeavour.

For these reasons, as well as the more opaque logic by which corporate decisions are designed to meet internal needs, S & W Berisford and Harrison & Crossfield have recently announced major steps to diversification. But a smaller company, McLeod Russell, is taking a different line.

Berisford's success in maintaining its growth rate over the years has been spectacular. In last week's interim figures, trading profits grew by 26.2 per cent to £2.2m, with turnover rising slightly faster at 27.7 per cent to £1.08m.

There is no evident reason why the pace should slacken in the second half. But it is nevertheless clear that Berisford's management is not entirely happy with the prospects.

The £124m bid for British Sugar Corporation, currently in the hands of the wise men of the Monopolies Commission, is an indication of the unease. Whatever the vagaries of beet crops, BSC's profits seem set to rise strongly, as the result of its heavy capital spending, and the quality of earnings is much more reassuring than that of a purely trading company going into recession or worse.

Other commodity prices, being more vulnerable to international conditions than BSC sugar could fall sufficiently to hinder Berisford's growth in the next two or three years. All traders, besides, live on their wits. In the shape of its chairman, Mr. "Marty" Macgouglie, this is especially true of Berisford. Without for a minute impugning the intelligence of BSC management, there is an altogether more pedestrian concern. Indeed, the contrast is so sharp that some people have questioned whether the two companies are comparable. But the thrust of the argu-

## United Biscuits in £15.5m US deal

By Roma Eisenstein

United Biscuits, the food manufacturing and catering group, is making a further incursion into the United States. Its American subsidiary, Keebler Company, is acquiring for £15.5m cash the Pie-Crust product line from Ward Foods. Pie-Crust specialises in making ready-for-oven pies and will fit well with Keebler which makes biscuits from the same raw materials. Under the proposed agreement, Ward, which is a diversified food producer, will continue to make Pie-Crust products for Keebler for two years.

Mr. James Blyth, group finance director for United Biscuits, said yesterday that Pie-Crust had sales last year of £27m and that "profits have been very adequate in terms of the purchase price we paid for it". He revealed that United Biscuits is hoping to make about £3.3m this year from the acquisition.

However, Mr. Blyth said, Pie-Crust's net tangible assets are relatively small. "There is a substantial goodwill element in this acquisition. Net assets are just a few million pounds."

Keebler itself has proved a good acquisition. Last year it had sales of £15.5m and its profits were nearly £1m, a third of the group's total of £3.7m.

United Biscuits has been one of the best growth companies in the food sector. Since 1975 its pretax profits have doubled from £2.2m. The shares have also been a good investment with earnings a share more than doubling in five years.

But to keep growing, United Biscuits has been making large investments both in Britain and abroad. In two years it has spent over £150m on expansion and acquisitions. And only last April it went to shareholders with a call for a rights issue to raise £33.8m.

United Biscuits intends to offer for subscription, through its wholly owned subsidiary, UBS Finance, a £50m bond issue with a ten year maturity. The bonds will be guaranteed by United Biscuits and will carry a coupon of 11 per cent a year.

## Brengreen and A &amp; M announce rights issues worth £1.5m

By Peter Wainwright

Two more companies yesterday, used increased profits as an opportunity to announce rights issues.

Brengreen Holdings reported pre-tax profit of £431,000 against £265,000 after a rise in turnover from £11.65m to £14.2m. The result was earnings a share more than doubled to 2.5p, and a net dividend exactly doubled to 0.5p a share, or 0.72p gross.

Brengreen is run by Mr. David Evans who used to play cricket for Gloucestershire. He is bent on increasing the 10 per cent of the clearing market represented by his company, cleaning as quickly as possible.

The shares have come up this year from 19p to 24p, losing only 1p on the news of the £300,000 cash call through an issue of 5m shares in the proportion of one for four held at 18p apiece.

The directors and trustees of Mr. Evans's family have agreed to take up 30 per cent of the issue. The balance is underwritten by Morgan Grenfell. At 18p the new shares are at a fair discount, and a yield of 3.5 per cent.

## Commodities

ment—that diversification is valuable and could be vital—is unaffected by such considerations. A company like Harrison & Crossfield, the quality of whose earnings is beyond reproach, evidently shares the conviction.

Harrison has in fact been a sizable manufacturing company for many years. Its association with chemicals—the object of the £50m to be raised by the rights issue—goes back to rubber processing before the First World War. Chemical distribution has been part of operations since the 1930s.

Nevertheless, general trading, which includes commodity merchandising, contributed £295m out of total turnover of £639m in 1979. It was also responsible for 11 per cent of operating profit, or £6.07m out of £59.5m.

Plantations, with which the group is closely associated in the popular mind, generated only £73m of turnover, or 53 per cent of £29.5m of profit.

The decision to invest what is a large sum for a company with assets of £216m in specialise in a commodity therefore reflects more than the management's belief that demand for and profits from these chemicals will be good. It also suggests that investment beyond the normal allowance for depreciation and product improvement in plantations and trading is not the way forward.

Or, put another way, the definition of a commodity has been greatly broadened. Perhaps size is a factor in these decisions, quite independent of a market's prospects. Both Berisford and Harrison have reached the stage where expansion is highly likely to be into a relatively new area, although for the sake of shareholders' peace of mind management may stress the connections with existing business.

The idea is given some authority by McLeod Russell, a smaller plantation company which has announced it is participating in a consortium eventually to develop 25,000 hectares of palm oil and rubber in Indonesia.

## Agreed £14m bid for Wolf Electric Tools

By Philip Robinson

Dobson Park Industries, the mining equipment, engineering and Kango tools group, last night made a surprise £14.2m agreed takeover bid for electric drill concern, Wolf Electric Tools (Holdings).

The move came hours after Wolf had called a halt to dealing in its shares on the Stock Exchange pending an announcement. At the suspension price of 621p, a shade off their low for the year, Wolf was valued at £8m. Dobson's offer is worth 109p a share at last night, Dobson price of 119.

Mr. Geoffrey Wolfe, the chairman, with 17 per cent of the shares, and other directors together with certain members of their families, have accepted the offer with their 25.5 per cent holding and recommended it to shareholders.

Terms are that for every 12 ordinary Wolf shares, holders will get either 11 Dobson Park shares, or eight Dobson Park shares plus 30p cash. Instead of 10 per cent, cash instead 1980 \$ for each Wolf share.

The growth of Wolf's profits in the last five years has slowed. They peaked in 1978 at £2.9m. Last year earnings dipped to £2.6m, while turnover rose from £18.4m to £19.1m.

In his last annual report, Mr. Wolfe told shareholders that a further decrease in pretax profits might prove unavoidable unless there was a dramatic change.

## Committee calls for Pao offer

Hongkong's Takeovers Committee said yesterday that Sir Y. K. Pao should make a general offer for Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co's issued capital and that it had asked stock exchanges to continue suspension of Wharf shares.

The committee said in a statement that, following the announcement that the Pao interests had acquired a further 20 million Wharf shares, it took the view that they had gained control of Wharf.

Sir Y. K. Pao's financial advisers, Wardley, had contended that the Pao interests, which already held 30 per cent of Wharf, already controlled the company, but the committee did not share this view, it said.

Sales for the year were revised upward to about 690,000m from the previous 600,000m.



Mr. Geoffrey Wolfe, chairman of Wolf Electric Tools.

In the last five years has slowed. They peaked in 1978 at £2.9m. Last year earnings dipped to £2.6m, while turnover rose from £18.4m to £19.1m.

In his last annual report, Mr. Wolfe told shareholders that a further decrease in pretax profits might prove unavoidable unless there was a dramatic change.

## Brown &amp; Tawse see squeeze on profits

By Catherine Gunn

Steel stockholder Brown Tawse has announced a per cent pre-tax profit for 1979-80, but says it is expecting a squeeze on profits this year.

Softer profits to September 30 are likely to about last year's £2.05m, year profits in March 31, £1.6m.

Uncertainty over the steel strike led to a heavy buying of tube and steel stocks. Brown & Tawse, which is a steel producer, has seen its shares rise to £2.25m, a 10 per cent rise since the start of the year.

Sales for the year were revised upward to about 690,000m from the previous 600,000m.

## Steinbergs sell stake in Standard

By Philip Robinson

Shares of Standard Fireworks, the group which also makes smoke bombs for the Army, dropped 6p to 94p yesterday as the Steinberg brothers Messrs Leonard and Gerald sold their 23.22 per cent stake and doused speculation of a takeover.

The two, who bought the stake earlier this year through their private betting company, L. Stanley, for around £60,000, were merchants' bankers Charterhouse's Jasper, whose director Mr. Robin Napier is Standard's chairman, and they were placed with a number of institutions and investment clients.

Neither party were prepared to release the sale price, but it is understood that the Steinbergs made a profit of around £140,000.

Earlier this month, Mr. Leonard Steinberg said: "We bought the shares because it was a company which had gone rather quiet and we thought we would live things up a bit."

A spokesman for the two said yesterday: "We sold because we decided Standard was not quite right for us."

## Bank Base Rates

ARN Bank ..... 17%  
Barclays Bank ..... 17%  
BCCI Bank ..... 17%  
Consolidated Crds ..... 17%  
C. Hoare & Co ..... 17%  
Lloyds Bank ..... 17%  
London Mercantile ..... 17%  
Midland Bank ..... 17%  
New Westminster ..... 17%  
Rommans ..... 17%  
TSB ..... 17%  
Williams and Glyn's ..... 17%

\* 10% deposit on "bank" £100,000 (10% p.a.)  
£100,000 (10% p.a.)  
£250,000 (10% p.a.)

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## Stock Exchange Prices

## Quieter note for equities

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, June 16. Dealings End, June 27. Contango Day, June 30. Settlement Day, July 7

Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

LET THE GIN BE  
HIGH & DRY!

Really Dry Gin



1979-80 High Low Company Price Change Pence % P/E				1979-80 High Low Company Price Change Pence % P/E				1979-80 High Low Company Price Change Pence % P/E				1979-80 High Low Company Price Change Pence % P/E				1979-80 High Low Company Price Change Pence % P/E			
<b>BRITISH FUNDS</b>				<b>COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL</b>				<b>M - N</b>				<b>SHIPPING</b>				<b>MINES</b>			
1039 974 Exen 13/1/80 80 1/2 13 080 14 335	1040 974 Exen 13/1/80 80 1/2 13 080 14 335	1041 974 Exen 13/1/80 80 1/2 13 080 14 335	1042 974 Exen 13/1/80 80 1/2 13 080 14 335	1043 974 Exen 13/1/80 80 1/2 13 080 14 335	1044 974 Exen 13/1/80 80 1/2 13 080 14 335	1045 974 Exen 13/1/80 80 1/2 13 080 14 335	1046 974 Exen 13/1/80 80 1/2 13 080 14 335	1047 974 Exen 13/1/80 80 1/2 13 080 14 335	1048 974 Exen 13/1/80 80 1/2 13 080 14 335	1049 974 Exen 13/1/80 80 1/2 13 080 14 335	1050 974 Exen 13/1/80 80 1/2 13 080 14 335	1051 974 Exen 13/1/80 80 1/2 13 080 14 335	1052 974 Exen 13/1/80 80 1/2 13 080 14 335	1053 974 Exen 13/1/80 80 1/2 13 080 14 335	1054 974 Exen 13/1/80 80 1/2 13 080 14 335	1055 974 Exen 13/1/80 80 1/2 13 080 14 335	1056 974 Exen 13/1/80 80 1/2 13 080 14 335	1057 974 Exen 13/1/80 80 1/2 13 080 14 335	1058 974 Exen 13/1/80 80 1/2 13 080 14 335
<b>COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN</b>				<b>LOCAL AUTHORITIES</b>				<b>DOLLAR STOCKS</b>				<b>BANKS AND DISCOUNTS</b>				<b>BREWERS AND DISTILLERIES</b>			
1059 974 Exen 13/1/80 80 1/2 13 080 14 335	1060 974 Exen 13/1/80 80 1/2 13 080 14 335	1061 974 Exen 13/1/80 80 1/2 13 080 14 335	1062 974 Exen 13/1/80 80 1/2 13 080 14 335	1063 974 Exen 13/1/80 80 1/2 13 080 14 335	1064 974 Exen 13/1/80 80 1/2 13 080 14 335	1065 974 Exen 13/1/80 80 1/2 13 080 14 335	1066 974 Exen 13/1/80 80 1/2 13 080 14 335	1067 974 Exen 13/1/80 80 1/2 13 080 14 335	1068 974 Exen 13/1/80 80 1/2 13 080 14 335	1069 974 Exen 13/1/80 80 1/2 13 080 14 335	1070 974 Exen 13/1/80 80 1/2 13 080 14 335	1071 974 Exen 13/1/80 80 1/2 13 080 14 335	1072 974 Exen 13/1/80 80 1/2 13 080 14 335	1073 974 Exen 13/1/80 80 1/2 13 080 14 335	1074 974 Exen 13/1/80 80 1/2 13 080 14 335	1075 974 Exen 13/1/80 80 1/2 13 080 14 335	1076 974 Exen 13/1/80 80 1/2 13 080 14 335	1077 974 Exen 13/1/80 80 1/2 13 080 14 335	1078 974 Exen 13/1/80 80 1/2 13 080 14 335
<b>PROPERTY</b>				<b>RUBBER</b>				<b>TEA</b>				<b>MISCELLANEOUS</b>				<b>Other</b>			
1079 974 Exen 13/1/80 80 1/2 13 080 14 335	1080 974 Exen 13/1/80 80 1/2 13 080 14 335	1081 974 Exen 13/1/80 80 1/2 13 080 14 335	1082 974 Exen 13/1/80 80 1/2 13 080 14 335	1083 974 Exen 13/1/80 80 1/2 13 080 14 335	1084 974 Exen 13/1/80 80 1/2 13 080 14 335	1085 974 Exen 13/1/80 80 1/2 13 080 14 335	1086 974 Exen 13/1/80 80 1/2 13 080 14 335	1087 974 Exen 13/1/80 80 1/2 13 080 14 335	1088 974 Exen 13/1/80 80 1/2 13 080 14 335	1089 974 Exen 13/1/80 80 1/2 13 080 14 335	1090 974 Exen 13/1/80 80 1/2 13 080 14 335	1091 974 Exen 13/1/80 80 1/2 13 080 14 335	1092 974 Exen 13/1/80 80 1/2 13 080 14 335	1093 974 Exen 13/1/80 80 1/2 13 080 14 335	1094 974 Exen 13/1/80 80 1/2 13 080 14 335	1095 974 Exen 13/1/80 80 1/2 13 080 14 335	1096 974 Exen 13/1/80 80 1/2 13 080 14 335	1097 974 Exen 13/1/80 80 1/2 13 080 14 335	1098 974 Exen 13/1/80 80 1/2 13 080 14 335



Company Name	1979-80	1978-79	1977-78	1976-77	1975-76	1974-75	1973-74	1972-73	1971-72	1970-71	1969-70	1968-69	1967-68	1966-67	1965-66	1964-65	1963-64	1962-63	1961-62	1960-61	1959-60	1958-59	1957-58	1956-57	1955-56	1954-55	1953-54	1952-53	1951-52	1950-51	1949-50	1948-49	1947-48	1946-47	1945-46	1944-45	1943-44	1942-43	1941-42	1940-41	1939-40	1938-39	1937-38	1936-37	1935-36	1934-35	1933-34	1932-33	1931-32	1930-31	1929-30	1928-29	1927-28	1926-27	1925-26	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21	1919-20	1918-19	1917-18	1916-17	1915-16	1914-15	1913-14	1912-13	1911-12	1910-11	1909-10	1908-09	1907-08	1906-07	1905-06	1904-05	1903-04	1902-03	1901-02	1900-01	1899-00	1898-99	1897-98	1896-97	1895-96	1894-95	1893-94	1892-93	1891-92	1890-91	1889-90	1888-89	1887-88	1886-87	1885-86	1884-85	1883-84	1882-83	1881-82	1880-81	1879-80	1878-79	1877-78	1876-77	1875-76	1874-75	1873-74	1872-73	1871-72	1870-71	1869-70	1868-69	1867-68	1866-67	1865-66	1864-65	1863-64	1862-63	1861-62	1860-61	1859-60	1858-59	1857-58	1856-57	1855-56	1854-55	1853-54	1852-53	1851-52	1850-51	1849-50	1848-49	1847-48	1846-47	1845-46	1844-45	1843-44	1842-43	1841-42	1840-41	1839-40	1838-39	1837-38	1836-37	1835-36	1834-35	1833-34	1832-33	1831-32	1830-31	1829-30	1828-29	1827-28	1826-27	1825-26	1824-25	1823-24	1822-23	1821-22	1820-21	1819-20	1818-19	1817-18	1816-17	1815-16	1814-15	1813-14	1812-13	1811-12	1810-11	1809-10	1808-09	1807-08	1806-07	1805-06	1804-05	1803-04	1802-03	1801-02	1800-01	1799-00	1798-99	1797-98	1796-97	1795-96	1794-95	1793-94	1792-93	1791-92	1790-91	1789-90	1788-89	1787-88	1786-87	1785-86	1784-85	1783-84	1782-83	1781-82	1780-81	1779-80	1778-79	1777-78	1776-77	1775-76	1774-75	1773-74	1772-73	1771-72	1770-71	1769-70	1768-69	1767-68	1766-67	1765-66	1764-65	1763-64	1762-63	1761-62	1760-61	1759-60	1758-59	1757-58	1756-57	1755-56	1754-55	1753-54	1752-53	1751-52	1750-51	1749-50	1748-49	1747-48	1746-47	1745-46	1744-45	1743-44	1742-43	1741-42	1740-41	1739-40	1738-39	1737-38	1736-37	1735-36	1734-35	1733-34	1732-33	1731-32	1730-31	1729-30	1728-29	1727-28	1726-27	1725-26	1724-25	1723-24	1722-23	1721-22	1720-21	1719-20	1718-19	1717-18	1716-17	1715-16	1714-15	1713-14	1712-13	1711-12	1710-11	1709-10	1708-09	1707-08	1706-07	1705-06	1704-05	1703-04	1702-03	1701-02	1700-01	1699-00	1698-99	1697-98	1696-97	1695-96	1694-95	1693-94	1692-93	1691-92	1690-91	1689-90	1688-89	1687-88	1686-87	1685-86	1684-85	1683-84	1682-83	1681-82	1680-81	1679-80	1678-79	1677-78	1676-77	1675-76	1674-75	1673-74	1672-73	1671-72	1670-71	1669-70	1668-69	1667-68	1666-
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ded from the benefit of any ex-  
emption made before such de-  
proved, be and is hereby  
1980.

N. A. ARMSTRONG F.C.  
J. J. SPENCER, F.C.I.  
Joint liquidators.

NO 35 (RULE 55 161)  
In the Matter of MOOLAY  
INVESTMENTS LIMITED

By Order of the High  
dated the 27th day of May  
Mr Paul Frederick Martin Esq  
Coopers & Lybrand, A  
House, Gutter Lane, Cheap-  
London EC4A 3DF, has been  
appointed Liquidator of the  
above named Company with a Com-  
mission of Inspection.

Dated this 17th day of  
1980.



# Salerooms and Antiques



8 King Street, St James's  
London SW1Y 6QT. Tel: 01-839 9060  
Telex 916429 Telegrams CHRISTIART  
London SW1

Today, Tuesday, June 24 at 11 a.m.  
FINE GLASS PAPERWEIGHTS. Catalogue £1.85.  
Tuesday, June 24 at 11 a.m.  
THE HATVANY COLLECTION OF HIGHLY  
IMPORTANT OLD MASTER DRAWINGS. Catalogue  
£7.  
Tuesday, June 24 at 2.30 p.m.  
FINE DUTCH, FLEMISH AND GERMAN DRAWINGS.  
Catalogue £12.50.  
Wednesday, June 25 at 10.30 a.m.  
PRINTED BOOKS AND MANUSCRIPTS. Catalogue  
£1.65.  
Wednesday, June 25 at 10.30 a.m.  
THE HATVANY COLLECTION OF HIGHLY  
IMPORTANT BRONZES AND OTHER WORKS OF  
ART. Catalogue £6.  
Wednesday, June 25 at approximately 11 a.m.  
immediately following the sale of the Hatvany Collection  
and at 2.30 p.m.  
HIGHLY IMPORTANT BRONZES, WOOD-CARVINGS  
AND OTHER WORKS OF ART. Catalogue £6.  
Wednesday, June 25 at 11 a.m.  
IMPORTANT ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL SILVER.  
Catalogue £4.  
Thursday, June 26 at 10.30 a.m.  
FINE CLARET AND WHITE BORDEAUX. Catalogue  
£5p.  
Thursday, June 26 at 10.30 a.m.  
FINE MINIATURES, GOLD BOXES AND RUSSIAN  
WORKS OF ART. Catalogue £4.10.  
Thursday, June 26 at 11 a.m.  
HIGHLY IMPORTANT ENGLISH FURNITURE AND  
SCULPTURE, REMOVED FROM ST. GILES'S HOUSE,  
DORSET. Catalogue £6.  
Friday, June 27 at 10.30 a.m.  
IMPORTANT ENGLISH PICTURES. Catalogue £7.50.  
Monday, June 30 at 11 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.  
FINE CONTINENTAL PORCELAIN. Catalogue £4.50.  
Tuesday, July 1 at 10.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.  
IMPORTANT OLD MASTER PRINTS. Catalogue £5.50.  
Tuesday, July 1 at 11 a.m.  
IMPRESSIONIST AND MODERN WATERCOLOURS,  
DRAWINGS AND SCULPTURE. Catalogue £5.  
Tuesday, July 1 at 2.30 p.m.  
CONTEMPORARY ART. Catalogue £5.

**SUNDAY VIEW, JUNE 29**  
Christie's will be open on Sunday, June 29 from  
2 p.m. to 5 p.m. for a special view of Impressionist  
and Modern Paintings, Drawings, Watercolours,  
Sculpture, Contemporary Art, The Castle Ashby  
Vases and Impressionist and Modern Prints.

**HOUSE SALE**  
On The Premises  
BELVEDERE, Mullingar, Co. Westmeath, Ireland  
In conjunction with Hamilton & Hamilton Ltd.,  
Dublin  
Wednesday, July 9 at 11 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.  
The Property of Rex Beaumont, Esq.,  
Admission by catalogue only—admits two. Catalogue  
£4.50. On view Monday, July 7 and Tuesday, July 8  
from 9.30 a.m. to 5 p.m.

All catalogue prices are post paid.  
All sales subject to the conditions printed in the  
catalogues.

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Queenan Agnew-Somerville. Tel: (0624) 813 724  
**Channel Islands:**  
Richard de La Haye. Tel: (0534) 77582

## Auction of Fine Jewels

to be sold by  
Kellie Trading Co. Ltd.  
on Sunday June 29th 1980

In the 1st-floor ballroom, Portman Hotel,  
Portman Square, London, W1

The auction will be conducted by Mr. M. H. Newman,  
Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Surveyors, fine  
art valuer and auctioneer.

Included in the auction:  
a ruby and diamond brooch with a pair of earrings  
to match by Boichard (diamonds 2.56 ct, rubies  
2.54 ct), 18 ct yellow gold earrings set with diamonds  
by Kutchinsky. An important 3-stone oval diamond  
ring (total diamond weight 1.38ct). A magnificent  
diamond and cabochon ruby necklace and earrings.  
These goods are sold on a 'bidding basis'. Dealers,  
retailers and the general public are invited. Review  
of the lots can be made between 12.00 noon and  
3.30 pm on the day of the auction. The auction will  
commence at 3.00 p.m. precisely.

Catalogues are available at the entrance.

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Charming early Victorian family house. Large beautiful drawing room with tiled floor, marble fireplace. Modern kitchen, 4 beds, sunny garden. 287,000. Phone now for early viewing. 01-736 4200

**QUICK SALE—Vacant 1 August**  
Fulham SW15, 4-bedroom, garage, 285,000. 01-736 5533.

## Phillips

Tuesday, 24th June, 11 a.m.  
FINE OLD MASTER PAINTINGS  
AND DRAWINGS  
illus. catalogue £4.00 by post  
Tuesday, 24th June, 11 a.m.  
FURNITURE, EASTERN CARPETS  
AND WORKS OF ART  
Tuesday, 24th June, 12 noon  
BRITISH AND CONTINENTAL PEWTER  
AND METALWARE  
Tuesday, 24th June, 1.30 p.m.  
GOOD ANTIQUE AND MODERN  
JEWELLERY  
Wednesday, 25th June, 11 a.m.  
CHINESE AND JAPANESE CERAMICS  
AND WORKS OF ART  
Wednesday, 25th June, 12 noon  
PHOTOGRAPHIA  
illus. catalogue 77p by post  
Thursday, 26th June, 1.30 p.m.  
BOOKS, ATLASES, MAPS  
AND MANUSCRIPTS  
illus. catalogue 11.27 by post  
Friday, 27th June, 10.30 a.m.  
EARLY SILVER SPOONS  
illus. catalogue £4.35 by post  
Friday, 27th June, 11.30 a.m.  
SILVER & GOLD BOXES, AND  
MISCELLANEOUS COLLECTORS'  
ITEMS  
illus. catalogue £3.45 by post  
Monday, 30th June, 11 a.m.  
WATERCOLOURS AND DRAWINGS  
illus. catalogue £1.27 by post  
Monday, 30th June, 11 a.m.  
FURNITURE, EASTERN CARPETS  
AND OBJECTS  
Monday, 30th June, 2 p.m.  
OIL PAINTINGS  
Tuesday, 1st July, 11 a.m.  
GOOD ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL  
FURNITURE AND WORKS OF ART,  
AND GOOD EASTERN CARPETS  
AND RUGS  
illus. catalogue £1.82 by post  
Tuesday, 1st July, 11 a.m. and 2 p.m.  
ANTIQUE AND MODERN JEWELLERY

**PHILLIPS WEST 2**  
10 SALEM ROAD, LONDON, W.2.  
Thursday, 26th June, 10 a.m.  
FURNITURE, PORCELAIN AND  
WORKS OF ART  
View Wednesday, 9 a.m.-2 p.m.

**PHILLIPS MARYLEBONE**  
HAYES PLACE, LONDON, N.W.1.  
Friday, 27th June, 10 a.m.  
FURNITURE, PORCELAIN AND  
WORKS OF ART  
View: Thursday, 9 a.m.-5 p.m.

**PHILLIPS WILL BE AT THE ROYAL**  
NORFOLK SHOW, THE SHOWGROUND,  
NEW COSTESSEY, NORWICH, from  
25th-26th June, Avenue 6, Stand No. 158  
where our Specialists will be pleased to  
welcome you.

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UNDER £35,000**

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THE TIMES  
ON FRIDAY  
27TH JUNE**

**LONDON FLATS**  
CHAMPION HILL, SE5—Overlook-  
ing Ruckley Park. Modern flat in  
purpose built house. 2 beds, 2  
bathrooms, lounge, kitchen, bath-  
room, separate W.C., tiled kitchen  
corridor, balcony, parking space.  
Laundry room. 35-year lease.  
Reduced to £25,950 for quick  
sale. 01-737 2295.

**EARLS COURT—An estate of  
quiet situated traffic Charming  
garden flat, 2 beds, rec., b. &  
h. gas c.h. fire-filled vaulted  
cellar. 996 sq. ft. 01-735 2250.**

**Samuel & Co. 370 1151.**

**KNIGHTSBRIDGE—Unusual malle  
flat (2 bedrooms). Private  
garden, porter. 11. £55,000.  
01-737 2295.**

**HARLEY ST. Sunnyside flat, excellent  
location, large dining hall,  
dining room, 2 bedrooms, 2 new  
bathrooms, 100 sq. ft. of land.  
Modernised throughout. 60 years  
lease. Approved. For quick sale  
£29,950. Phone 01-629 3149.  
Business hours. Private sale.**

## Sotheby's

**Sotheby Parke Bernet & Co.**  
31-33 New Bond Street, London W1A 2AA  
Telephone: 01-493 8080  
Tuesday 24th June at 10.30 am  
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS Cat. 124 illus. £2.75  
Tuesday 24th June at 10.30 am and 2.30 pm  
FINE CHINESE EXPORT PORCELAIN, JADES  
AND OTHER HARDSTONE CARVINGS  
Cat. 112 illus. £2.50  
Tuesday 24th June at 11 am  
WESTERN MANUSCRIPTS AND MINIATURES  
Cat. 162 illus. £3.25  
Wednesday 25th June at 11 am and 2.30 pm  
MODERN BRITISH DRAWINGS, PAINTINGS  
AND SCULPTURE Cat. 126 illus. £2.75  
Wednesday 25th June at 10.30 am and 2.30 pm  
on the Royal Watercolour Society Galleries,  
26 Conduit Street, London W1  
FINE WINES OF CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE,  
SPIRITS AND VINTAGE PORT Cat. 37  
Thursday 26th June at 11 am  
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN SILVER AND PLATE  
Cat. 16 illus. £1.50  
Thursday 26th June at 2.30 pm  
BRITISH WATERCOLOURS AND DRAWINGS  
1750-1920 Cat. 112 illus. £2.75  
Friday 27th June at 10.30 am and 2.30 pm  
OLD MESS. MAPS AND MODERN PRINTS  
Cat. 101 illus. £2.50  
Friday 27th June at 10.30 am  
FINE RUGS, CARPETS AND TEXTILES FROM  
IRAN, TURKEY, THE CAUCASUS, INDIA,  
AFRICA AND THE FAR EAST  
Cat. 176 illus. £4.75  
Friday 27th June at 11 am  
ENGLISH FURNITURE AND WORKS OF ART  
Cat. 113 illus. £2.75  
Monday 30th June at 10.30 am  
SILHOUETTES AND FINE ENGLISH AND  
CONTINENTAL PORTRAIT MINIATURES  
Cat. 113 illus. £2.75  
Monday 30th June at 11 am and following days at 10.30 am  
and 2.30 pm  
ARTS, MAPS AND MISCELLANEOUS  
BOOKS Cat. 113 illus. £2.75  
Monday 30th June at 11 am and 2.30 pm  
ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL GLASS  
Cat. 162 illus. £3.25  
Tuesday 1st July at 11 am and 2.30 pm  
CONTINENTAL POTTERY, PORCELAIN AND  
ENAMELS Cat. 126 illus. £2.75  
Tuesday 1st July at 11 am  
IMPRESSIONIST AND MODERN PAINTINGS  
Cat. 112 illus. £2.75  
Wednesday 2nd July at 11 am  
IMPRESSIONIST AND MODERN PAINTINGS  
Cat. 112 illus. £2.75  
Wednesday 2nd July at 11 am  
GOOD ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL  
FURNITURE AND WORKS OF ART,  
AND GOOD EASTERN CARPETS  
AND RUGS  
illus. catalogue £1.82 by post  
Tuesday, 1st July, 11 a.m. and 2 p.m.  
ANTIQUE AND MODERN JEWELLERY

Other salerooms and offices: Chancery Lane 01-405 7358; Bournemouth (0202) 29445 6; Cambridge (0223) 67624 5; Cheltenham (0242) 510901; Chester (0244) 315531; Dublin (01) 793568; Edinburgh (031) 226 7201; Harrogate (0439) 501466; Taunton (0832) 88441



Thursday 26th June at 10.30 am at New Bond Street, Royal Watercolour Society Galleries, 26 Conduit Street, London W1. The Melody Haunts My Reverie, 1965, by S.B. 2m.

**Sotheby's Belgravia**  
39 Grosvenor Street, London SW1X 8LB  
Telephone: 01-235 4311  
Tuesday 24th June at 10.30 am  
VICTORIAN PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS AND  
WATERCOLOURS Cat. 139 illus. £1.50  
Wednesday 25th June at 10.30 am and 2.30 pm  
ORIGINAL CERAMICS, WORKS OF ART AND  
FURNITURE Cat. 176 illus. £2.75  
Friday 27th June at 11 am and 2.30 pm  
PHOTOGRAPHIC IMAGES AND RELATED  
MATERIAL Cat. 113 illus. £2.75  
Tuesday 26th June at 11 am  
FINE VICTORIAN PAINTINGS, INCLUDING A  
COLLECTION OF MARINE PAINTINGS AND  
WATERCOLOURS Cat. 113 illus. £2.75  
at Lennoxlove  
near Haddington, East Lothian  
Tuesday 24th June at 10 am  
SILVER AND FURNITURE Cat. 162 illus. £3.25  
by Direction of His Grace the Duke of Hamilton  
and Brandon  
Tuesday 24th June at 2 pm  
SILVER AND FURNITURE, PORCELAIN AND  
GLASS AND HOUSEHOLD BYGONES  
Cat. 151 illus. £2.75

Catalogues may be purchased at our salerooms or by post from 2 Merrion Road, London SW6 1RG. Telephone: (01) 381 3173

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Tuesday 24th June and following days (excluding  
Saturday 28th June and Sunday 29th June) at 10.30 am  
and 2 pm and in addition at 7.30 pm on Tuesday 24th June  
and following days  
PAINTINGS, PORCELAIN AND POTTERY,  
WORKS OF ART, FURNITURE, SILVER AND  
JEWELLERY Two Catalogues £10 each

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Tuesday 24th June at 10.30 am  
FURNITURE AND OBJECTS  
Wednesday 25th June at 10.30 am  
PAINTINGS AND OBJECTS Cat. 113-9  
Wednesday 25th June at 10.30 am  
at St James's Palace, London SW1  
ANTIQUE BOOKS, MAPS, ATLASES  
AND EPHEMERA Cat. 113-9

Tuesday 24th June at 10.30 am  
OAK AND WALNUT FURNITURE,  
METALWORK  
Wednesday 25th June at 10.30 am and 2 pm  
18th and 19th CENTURY ENGLISH AND  
EUROPEAN CERAMICS, POTLIDS AND  
ORIENTAL CERAMICS Cat. 113-9

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Wednesday 25th June  
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WORKS OF ART Cat. 11  
Tuesday 18 July at 10 am  
at 238 High Street, Torquay  
WORKS OF ART  
and at 2.15 pm  
18th and 19th CENTURY FURNITURE Cat. 11

Wednesday 25th July at 10 am  
at Rainbow, Avenue Road, Torquay  
GEORGIAN, VICTORIAN AND MODERN  
SILVER INCLUDING SHEFFIELD AND  
ELECTROPLATE Cat. 11

Tuesday 18 July at 10 am  
at 238 High Street, Torquay  
SILVER AND FURNITURE, PORCELAIN AND  
WATCHES  
and at 2.15 pm  
18th and 19th CENTURY FURNITURE Cat. 11

## Harrods

ESTATE  
OFFICES

## AUCTION SALES

### THIS WEEK

Wednesday the 25th  
CARPETS 10 am FURNITURE  
10.45 am  
Thursday the 26th  
DUTCH PAINTINGS 10 am  
TOYS & MODELS 2 pm  
View 9 am to 5 pm

ARUNDEL TERRACE,  
BARNES SW12  
Tel: 01-748 2734 3000

THE MECHANICS MAGAZINE,  
Museum, Reg. Journal Gazette,  
Liverpool, 10th March 1979.  
Historical price, Published 25/1.  
Offer, 10p, 101-227 4567

## Montpelier Galleries, Montpelier Street

Knightsbridge, London SW7 1HH.  
Tel: 01-534 9161. Telex: 916477 Bonham G.

## Bonham's

New Chelsea Galleries, 65-67 Ladbroke Road,  
London SW10 0AN. Tel: 01-582 2555.  
Representatives in Scotland, S.W. England,  
E. Anglia, W. England & Wales, Paris.

At the Montpelier Galleries  
Tuesday evening view until 7 p.m. On view 2 days prior

Wednesday 25th June at 11 am  
SILVER & PLATE Cat. 11  
Wednesday 25th June at 11 am  
CONTEMPORARY CARVINGS and works by Johnny  
Jennings, O'Brien, J. S. Boudou, Barnabas, Kaganovich, Jimmy  
Smith, Black, etc.  
Thursday 26th June at 11 am  
A COLLECTION OF CARVED FRAMES & EUROPEAN OIL  
PAINTINGS Cat. 11  
Thursday 26th June at 11 am  
ENGLISH & CONTINENTAL FURNITURE incl. a good early  
18th c. mahogany chest of drawers; Charles I style large iron table;  
etc. Cat. 11  
Friday 27th June at 11 am  
GOOD CHINESE & JAPANESE CERAMICS, BRONZES,  
IVORIES & WORKS OF ART. illus. cat. 113-9

AT THE CHELSEA GALLERIES  
Tuesday 24th June at 10 am  
FURNITURE & CARPETS. Cat. 30p. View Monday 9-7;  
Tuesday 9-10.

## COINS WANTED

### IMMEDIATE VALUATION



### IMMEDIATE SETTLEMENT

William Whelan Ltd.  
The Coin Specialists

8-9 Crown Passage, Pall Mall,  
St. James's, London, SW1Y 9PP  
Telephone: 01-930 0995

## DAVID BLACK

ORIENTAL CARPETS  
96 Portland Road W11  
Tel: 01-727 2566

### SELL

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## EDUCATIONAL

### STUDENTS

University of Edinburgh  
Department of Chemistry

### RESEARCH STUDENTSHIPS

and  
POSTDOCTORAL RESEARCH ASSISTANTSHIPS

IN ORGANIC CHEMISTRY  
Immediate applications invited to a project  
entitled 'New Organic Acid  
Catalysis' in the Department of  
Chemistry, University of Edinburgh.  
The project is supervised by  
Dr. H. G. O. Philp (University of  
Edinburgh) and Dr. J. G. O. Philp  
(University of Edinburgh).  
Applicants for the student-  
ships should have a B.Sc. or  
equivalent in Chemistry or  
Physics, and a strong interest  
in Organic Chemistry. The  
studentships are for one year  
in the first instance, with  
the possibility of extension  
for a further two years.  
The salary for the student-  
ships is £2,500 per annum, plus  
£1,000 for research expenses.  
The postdoctoral assistant-  
ships are for one year, with  
the possibility of extension  
for a further two years.  
The salary for the postdoctoral  
assistantships is £3,000 per  
annum, plus £1,000 for research  
expenses.  
Applications, including the  
CV, should be sent to the  
Department of Chemistry,  
University of Edinburgh, 80  
George Square, Edinburgh, EH8 9JZ.  
Please quote reference 5059.

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Department of Chemistry

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The postdoctoral







